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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

SO far, Abdul Nasser has got away with nothing more fatal than a fright. In ten weeks the Suez Canal crisis has turned all but full circle, and when the loose ends are finally tied up at some point of compromise, as now appears likely, certain of the principals are likely to view the imperfect circle somewhat disconsolately. In retrospect, it might seem doubtful whether the deliberately impudent and vindictive manner of the Canal's nationalization should have been allowed to provoke the more mature statesmanship of Britain and France into the hasty physical initiative from which they slowly passed to the moral defensive; or whether the Egyptian leader's ill-controlled malice would not have been parried with greater advantage and far greater dignity by rallying against him not just a section, but all of Western public opinion, and the condemnation of a large part of Asia to boot.

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MR. Nehru's studiedly casual comment last month — that he would not have chosen Abdul Nasser's method of nationalizing the Canal company — and the position adopted by Pakistan and Persia indicate that the second alternative was not without its chance of success. Instead, by their spontaneous rejection of the principle, not just the form of nationalisation and by mobilizing their armed forces, Britain and France have cut themselves off from a potentially significant source of sympathy. By the time they came around to tackling the core of the question — the right of international shipping to transit through Suez at reasonable rates, to assurances of proper maintenance and of provisions for long-range development — Abdul Nasser had already beaten a shrewd retreat under the smokescreen of Anglo-French military preparations. Blandly he denied any intention of arbitrarily raising Canal charges or interfering with shipping, no longer did he speak of using the income for other Egyptian needs, and he made frantic but successful efforts to find pilots who could demonstratively steer all comers through the Canal.

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BUT by compromising long before there was talk of compromise, Egypt now stands before the U.N. in a posture of sweet reasonableness, pleading that she can surrender nothing more but her sovereignty. The attitude is both brazen and spurious, but this did not prevent Mahmoud Fawzi from drawing applause from the Security Council's galleries such as did not greet the speeches of either the British or French delegates. No doubt the 11 members of the Council listened skeptically to Fawzi's avowals of Egypt's devotion to the principles of free navigation. All remembered—and if they did not they were reminded by five speakers — that Egypt has been contemptuously ignoring the Council's 1951 resolution denouncing the Cairo regime's illegal blockade of Israel shipping and rejecting the argument that a state of war existed between her and Israel. Many, if not most of the 11 nations still favour the immediate use of force in the event Egypt interferes with their own shipping, and must have reflected with uncomfortably mixed emotions on Israel's restraint over five years.

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AND even while it is sheepishly admitted that the West has greatly injured its moral case by condoning Egypt's illegal boycott of Israel shipping, there is no indication that the West is determined that Egypt shall no longer be permitted to discriminate against the shipping of any nation, Israel specifically included. There seem to have been all sorts of assurances that, once a settlement is reached, Israel will have nothing to worry about, but discomfiting reports speak of Britain's readiness to jettison Israel's case should this facilitate a settlement. Then, by some strange coincidence, the London "Times" has chosen at this stage to publish an interview with the Iraqi Premier, Nuri e-Said, calling for a fresh effort to reach a permanent Israel-Arab settlement "on the basis of the 1947 Palestine proposals." It did not seem to catch the British Foreign Office unawares and a spokesman quickly responded that the offer contained in Sir Anthony Eden's ill-starred Guildhall speech still stands. There seemed to be no point in Nuri's repetition of a futile formula — except that it obligingly gave the Foreign Office an opportunity to reassure the Arabs as to where it stands.

Jerusalem, October 12.

Egyptian Legation In S. Africa Threatened

PRETORIA, South Africa, Thursday (Reuter). — Police placed a guard at the Egyptian Legation here last night after reports that a signboard had been defaced and a threat made to blow up the building.

Secret Talks Replace Today's Open Session

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The U.N. Security Council met in secret session for 30 minutes today and afterwards announced another secret meeting for tomorrow. The open session scheduled for tomorrow, at which the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eban, and four Arab representatives were to speak, has been cancelled.

Following today's secret session, the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Egypt returned to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's office where they continued their private talks with the participation of the U.N. Secretary-General. This was their second meeting today.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, is urging Britain and France not to press their resolution for an immediate vote in the Council. The resolution calls for international control of the Suez Canal.

Usually reliable sources said that Mr. Spaak has asked the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, to consider an alternative resolution proposing interim negotiations between the Western powers and Egypt beyond the present secret talks now taking place at U.N. Headquarters.

No Meetings Set

Neither M. Pineau nor the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, attended the 15-minute meeting of representatives of the 18 nations of the London Suez Conference here today. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, said afterwards that no future meeting of the 18 nations had been planned. He had flown back from Washington earlier today after a meeting with President Eisenhower.

Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France told reporters after the first secret meeting, lasting two and a half hours, that there had been no change in the position.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd of Britain said he was "sticking to what I said yesterday" — that there had been no switch in British policy and that no British plan was put to Egypt.

Speaking before the correspondents, Mahmoud Fawzi said no more than that "there is a serious effort in many directions to reach a peaceful solution."

Questioned on Egypt's anti-Israel blockade of the Canal, Fawzi said this is "an entirely different matter from the issue now under discussion in the Security Council.

What Egypt Will Do

Asked what Egypt would do about Israel's retaliatory raids on Jordan, he replied, "Whatever necessary will be done."

As for Israel's stake in the Suez Canal, it appeared that the "dump Israel" plan of which reports were circulated yesterday are still being considered, despite British insistence that there has been no change in their policy.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, had a private talk with Mr. Hammarskjold today. So had Mr. Koca Popovic, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister. Mr. Shepilov is scheduled to have lunch with all eight Israel representatives tomororw.

Diplomatic quarters here believed tonight a critical stage had been reached in the Anglo-French-Egyptian talks. The utmost secrecy still surrounded the discussions and there was no indication if any progress had been made.

It was understood that the probing which has been going on on both sides for the past two days was still in progress.

Soviets Said Seeking 'Overall' M.E. Solution

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Soviet diplomats suggested here today that the Suez problem should be made part of an overall Middle Eastern settlement.

Such a settlement, they said, should include the Arab-Israel conflict, the question of arms supplies to the Middle East nations, and the dispute over the Suez Canal.

Western reaction to these suggestions, canvassed by the Soviets informally, was entirely negative today. It rejected the bid as a camouflaged attempt to bring Russia into the Middle East as a West - recognized political factor.

Above all, Western diplomats failed to discern any connection between the present Suez dispute and, for instance, the Arab-Israel conflict.

Faure Ousted From Radical Party

LYONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The delegates of the Radical Party Congress today excluded former Premier Edgar Faure from membership of the party by 924 votes to 320.

This vote represented a triumph for M. Pierre Mendes-France, now the virtual chairman under veteran statesman Edouard Herriot. M. Faure was the chief rival of M. Mendes-France for leadership of the party.

Convicted of Spying. Mary Frances Hagan, 29, an American, was yesterday sentenced by the Jerusalem District Court to serve one year in prison. She is shown above on her way to hear the sentence.
Photo by Rubinger

Ike Claims US Suez Policy Consistent

WASHINGTON, Thursday — (UP). — President Eisenhower said today that the U.S., since the beginning of the Suez crisis, has pursued a consistent course based on definite principles.

He told his news conference that neither he nor Secretary of State Dulles had received any word from the British that they thought the U.S. was guilty of a wavering course.

The President stated that he would be willing to participate in the Suez negotiations himself if he thought that his presence would help bring about peace with justice.

Mr. Eisenhower declared there was bound to be a difference in the way the people of various countries looked at any international problem, depending on national traditions and backgrounds and on closeness to the situation. He recalled that public opinion in many countries did not agree with the U.S. when it decided in 1950 that it would aid South Korea when the latter was attacked by the Communists.

Mary Hagan Sentenced To Year in Prison for Spying

The American woman who was put on trial in Jerusalem last week for spying, and whose identity had been kept secret by order of the court, was sentenced last night to a year in prison by Judge Benjamin Halevi, President of the Jerusalem District Court.

The ban on publishing her name, Mary Frances Hagan, was lifted with the reading of the sentence in open court, as required by law. The judgment, however, was heard *in camera*, as was the three-day trial which ended on Friday.

Miss Hagan was found guilty of two violations of the Official Secrets Act. She was sentenced to one year in prison for violation of Section 3(1)c, which concerns the collection of information likely to be useful to an enemy. A second sentence of three months, to run concurrently was imposed for violation of Section 3(1)b, which concerns making a note likely to be useful to an enemy. Both of these actions, under the charge, were for a "purpose prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State of Israel."

Miss Hagan, 29, a slim, fair-skinned woman from West Virginia, stood relaxed and smiling as sentence was passed.

Reading from his papers in a clipped, hurried voice, Judge Halevi said the sentence had been decided upon in view of the circumstances of the case, of the plea of the defence counsel, Mr. M. Kritzman, and of the "moderate position of the Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, who asked for lenience for the accused." Under the maximum penalty, Miss Hagan could have received 14 years in prison for each charge.

Not Decided

Miss Hagan, whose demeanour remained perfectly calm after the sentence was read, told *The Jerusalem Post* that she didn't know yet whether she would appeal the verdict. Mr. Kritzman said, however, that in view of the Supreme Court's authority to impose more severe punishment "the question of appeal would have to be weighed seriously."

Under the law, Miss Hagan may also appeal to President I. Ben-Zvi for pardon, and if this is granted, the Government would no doubt order her deportation.

In its judgment, the court accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the charge against Miss Hagan the fact that she, according to her own story, was the mistress of a Syrian diplomat with whom she had

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

British Tories Firm On Int'l Control

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Thursday (Reuter). — The annual conference of the Conservative Party today adopted an emergency resolution endorsing the Government's "resolute policy" in the Suez crisis. There was only one dissention.

The resolution which originally had made no mention on international control of the Canal, was amended at the last moment by the "Suez group" of Conservative M.P.'s who were against Britain's withdrawal from the Suez base. This amendment, accepted by the party leaders, specified international control in accordance with the 18-nation proposals recently rejected by Egypt.

Fiery speeches, attacking the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, for not fully supporting Britain, marked the proceedings. One main speaker, Mr. Julian Amery, referred to the "pack and roll" technique of Mr. Dulles, and called on Britain not to be influenced by it. Others urged the use of force if necessary, over the Canal dispute.

Pledges Firmness

Minister of State Anthony Nutting pledged firmness on behalf of the Government.

He said, "We are determined to maintain that fundamental principle of the sanctity of international engagements without which there can be no stability, no security and no enduring peace. If unhappily the U.N. were to find itself unable for one reason or another to fulfil its duty in this respect, this would not absolve us from doing ours, and we should have to consider how this could best be done."

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Nutting defended the call-up of army reservists, some of whom in Britain, Cyprus, and Malta have recently demonstrated their discontent.

80 Algerian Rebels Killed in Clashes

ALGIERS, Thursday (UP).— French troops killed 80 rebels during a two-day sweep of 2,000 square kilometres of the Grande Kabylie coastal range, it was learned today.

The operation was one of many in the Grande Kabylie country since the French announced last summer that the area had been largely pacified. But the region, which lies east of Algiers, has been infested since the Algerian conflict began nearly two years ago.

The operation which ended today was aimed at mopping up the mountain villages of the region from Tizi Ouzou, 100 kms. east of Algiers, and eastward 100 kms. to Bougie.

At Fort de l'Eau, 100 kms. east of Algiers, police drew fire when they visited a farm for a routine investigation. When reinforcements arrived the police made a concerted assault, killing rebels and discovering a secret rebel hospital.

Police discovered a rebel workshop for making time bombs in the Algiers suburb of El Biar last night after a rebel workman was blown up by his own infernal machine.

Lacoste Criticised

In Paris, Socialist Party leaders today continued discussions of Algerian policy in the presence of the Minister Resident in Algiers, M. Robert Lacoste. The meeting was private, but press reports said there was some criticism of M. Lacoste's policy by Socialists wanting a speedy political settlement in Algeria.

M. Lacoste stuck to his view that the insurrection was already beaten on the military plane but the time was not yet quite ripe for a political solution, the reports said.

British Seize 3 EOKA Chiefs In Mountains

KYRENIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Thirty-one members of the EOKA underground organization, including three leaders, have been captured during the eight-day "Operation Sparrowhawk" by British troops in the north Cyprus mountains.

The captured leaders included Thassos Themistdelos, the EOKA chief for the mountain groups of the Kyrenia range and his chief lieutenant, Fotis Christofi, who has a £5,000 price on his head, the statement said.

Among the arrested was another man with £5,000 on his head. He was Andreas Hadji Charialambos, who was serving a sentence in Nicosia prison for bomb throwing when he escaped on June 2.

One of the largest hauls ever made of EOKA arms and ammunition was seized during the operation.

Left Demonstrates

Earlier today, about 80 left-wing Cypriot workers staged a demonstration march through one of the streets here today shouting, "Long Live Enosis."

The demonstration was believed to be aimed at the visit of Mr. John Hare, British Minister of State, for the Colonies, who has been having talks here with Governor Sir John Harding.

The demonstration, which later swelled to 150, broke up after 15 minutes.

Leaflets signed by the outlawed Akel, (Communist) Party were circulated during the demonstration. They called on Mr. Hare to advise the British Government to change its policy on Cyprus. "This is an essential prerequisite to the restoration of law and order in the island," the leaflets said. "The Cyprus problem must be solved on the basis of the self-determination principle."

West Said Backing Iraqi Troop Move

NEW YORK, Thursday. — A Washington dispatch to "The New York Times" today quoted diplomatic sources as saying that the U.S. and Britain, concerned about the possibility of governmental collapse and chaos in Jordan, would approve Iraq's moving troops there.

The dispatch said the understanding of Washington and London was that if the troop movement were arranged by Iraq and Jordan, Iraqi forces would not go near the borders of Israel.

It was understood that Britain and the U.S. had made an effort to reassure Israel on this point contending that chaos in Jordan would be a far worse threat to Israel, than would a relatively small Iraqi contingent in Jordan, well away from Israel's borders.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman expressed concern today about the new Israel reprisal raid in Jordan. He said the Department had received a report from the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

He declined to say whether the U.S. and Britain favour moving Iraqi troops to Jordan. *(Reuter, UP)*

Soviet Chief Rabbi To Attend Paris Ceremony

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — A telegram has been received from Chief Rabbi Shlomo Shliefer, of Moscow, confirming that a Soviet Jewish delegation will attend the inauguration in Paris, on October 30 of the Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr.

The cable said that members of the delegation would be announced later. The Chief Rabbi also conveyed greetings to French Jewry.

The ceremony is to be presided over by President Rene Coty, with the attendance of Premier Guy Mollet and other prominent French officials. The Paris Municipality gave the valuable site for the memorial in the historic heart of the capital.

Bauxite, Flint Clay Found in Negev

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Quantities of bauxite and flint clay were recently found in the Ramon area in the Central Negev, it was learned from Development Ministry sources yesterday.

The clay is of a very high quality, and in parts contains 70 per cent aluminium compounds. Deposits found until now are estimated at 250,000 tons.

Samples of the bauxite and flint clay have been sent to France and Italy for chemical tests, and have been found to compare favourably with foreign clays.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee is to meet at 4.30 p.m. today in Kiryа at 11 a.m. today.

Artillery Opened Raid on Tegart Fort; Jordanian Casualties—100

Half-Track of an Israel mechanized unit shown as it recrossed the border just before daybreak yesterday following the action in the Kalkilya area.
Photo by Pinn

Jordan Appeals to Arab States For Urgent Military Aid

The Jordan Government, after a lengthy emergency meeting under King Hussein which began at dawn yesterday following the Israel attack on the Kalkilya area, turned to other Arab states with urgent appeals for immediate military assistance to counter "Israel aggression."

Immediately after the meeting, King Hussein summoned the Ambassadors of the Western Big Three to inform them of "the seriousness of the situation."

Premier Ibrahim Hashim called a meeting with the envoys of Arab states and urged upon them the necessity of additional military aid from their countries. Hashim also met for two hours with Sir Charles Duke, the British Ambassador, reportedly to request the invocation of the Anglo - Jordanian treaty, which provides British military assistance if Jordan is attacked.

It was reported that Iraqi mechanized forces are being sent to the Jordanian border following a telephone conversation between Kings Hussein and Faisal.

Syrian Cabinet Meets

The Syrian Government met in special session to discuss the situation in Jordan and Syrian aid to that country. Premier Sabri el Assali said after the meeting that "we are now in a state of emergency" after the latest Israel attack.

President Chamoun of the Lebanon also stated that his country would help Jordan.

The Egyptian Ambassador in Amman yesterday promised that Egypt would immediately provide Jordan with military aid. A high official of the Embassy left for Cairo to report on the situation.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Awni Abdul Hadi, now visiting Cairo, cancelled his scheduled trip to Saudi Arabia, which is part of his tour of Arab capitals to seek military and financial aid, and made ready to return to Amman. Yesterday he had a third meeting with Abdul Nasser to discuss the Kalkilya attack.

In its communique yesterday, the Arab Legion said that Jordan losses were 25 killed and 13 wounded. (The U.N. in Jerusalem announced that its Observers had viewed the bodies of 48 Jordanians. — See Col. 9.). It also claimed that 60 Israelis were killed in the battle.

Station 'Empty'

The Legion spokesman declared that the Israelis, while retreating, blew up the Kalkilya police station "which was empty at the time."

He said a brigade of Israel troops took part in the attack, supported by field and light artillery, as well as by 10 jet planes. He claimed that the Jordanian reinforcements rushed to the scene succeeded in clearing Israel ambushes and were instrumental in driving back the attackers. Jordan artillery was said to have shelled the Israelis, who "suffered severe losses."

The Jordan press yesterday carried only brief news items, merely reporting that the Israelis shelled Kalkilya, Azzun, Habla and three other Arab villages. Radio Ramallah yesterday played national songs in honour of the Jordanian dead. *(HEARD, ANA)*

144 Candidates In Jordan Elections

A total of 144 candidates from both sides of the Jordan will contest the 60 seats of the Jordan Parliament in the elections to be held on October 21. Seventy-three of the candidates are from Trans-Jordan and 71 are Palestinian.

Israel Forced To Protect Citizens

Jordanian aggression has in the last few days reached new heights of ferocity and cruelty, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem yesterday.

On October 1, five Israel citizens were wantonly murdered when two civilian vehicles were ambushed on the Sdom-Beersheba highway. On October 9, two Israelis were killed in an attack carried out against workers in an orange grove near Neve Hadassah, 14 kms. inside Israel, in a densely-populated area and close to a main highway. The attackers, who came from and returned to the Kalkilya area in Jordan, mutilated the bodies of their victims.

Instead of putting an end to the campaign of aggression to which Israel has been subjected in recent months, the Jordanian authorities have encouraged its continuation. Only a few days ago the King of Jordan ordered the release of the murderers of three Israeli Druse killed on September 12.

Transmitted Names

On October 3, Israel representatives transmitted to the Jordan authorities the names of the attackers responsible for the murder of the five Israelis near Sdom, and indicated that these attackers operated with the knowledge and support of local police commanders. No response has come from Jordan, the spokesman stated.

Israel reiterated its cease-fire pledge on September 26, and requested the Secretary-General of the U.N. and the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization to take necessary steps to ensure the observance by Jordan of its cease-fire undertaking and the institution of such policies as will secure its maintenance. The U.N. organs remained, however, powerless before the onslaught of Jordanian aggression, the spokesman continued.

Unbridled Campaign

Israel thus finds herself left to face with her own means an unbridled campaign of murderous Jordanian assaults, accompanied by a Jordanian claim that a state of war exists between the two countries, and by public incitement by the Jordan Government to active warfare against Israel, he stated.

Under these circumstances Israel is compelled to resort to the inherent right of all nations — self-defence, which must remain hers to exercise in protection of her citizens and her territory, as long as no other measures succeed in ensuring her security and ending the armed attacks against her.

Months of restraint on the part of Israel and persuasion by the U.N. organs failed to impress the Jordan Government with the urgent need to put an end to constant breaches of the peace. Thursday night's action was directed against one of Jordan's centres of aggression. It is to be hoped that the Jordanian authorities will recognize that it is also in their own interest to put a stop to armed attacks against Israel. If they do so, peace will prevail along the border, the Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded.

THE DEAD

Rav-Seren Moshe Breuer, 29, of Bnei Brak, who came from Austria in 1939. He is survived by a wife and child.

Seren Amnon Priman (Permunt), 25, of Kfar Saba. He is survived by a wife and child.

Segen Yarmi Burdanov, 23, Jerusalem.

Segen Nathan Hecherman, 23, of Kibbutz Tzeilim in the Negev, who came from Poland in 1935. He is survived by a wife.

Segen Shmuel Yacobson, 21, of Jerusalem.

Segen-Mishne Aharon Elisha, 20, of Tel Aviv, who came from Rumania in 1949.

Segen-Mishne Bo Gilboa, (Wolf), 21, of Kibbutz Afikim.

Samal Avshalom Gottlieb, 20, of Jerusalem, where his father is the owner of the Ron Cinema.

Samal Shmuel (Eli) Greenfeld, 20, of Kibbutz Carmiya.

Rav-Toral Ya'akov Engelmeir, 21, of Kibbutz Mizra.

Rav-Toral Gideon Pick, 19, of Moshav Herut.

Rav-Toral Yeshavahu Fishkovsky, 19, of Tel Aviv.

Rav-Toral Ben Zion (Tibor) Klein, 19, of Moshav Talmei Yaffe, who came from Hungary in 1951.

Rav-Toral Yoram Rosenthal, 19, of Mishmar Ha'emek.

Rav-Toral Dror Schwartz, 19, of Haifa.

Private Dov Yellin, 19, of Yagur.

Private Aharon Finch, 21, of Kfar Hassidim.

Private Haim (Shukri) Ratzon, 19, of Kibbutz Lavie, who came from the Yemen in 1950.

Bonn Queries Syria On East German Consulate

BONN, Thursday (UP). — West Germany has complained to Syria about the reported establishment of an East German consulate in Damascus, it was announced yesterday.

A Government spokesman said the protest was made by Hans Joachim von der Esch, West German Minister to Syria, who has been asked to check press reports that Syria and East Germany have established consular relations.

The spokesman refused to discuss possible consequences of such action by Syria. However, it was recalled that Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano announced recently that establishment by any country of diplomatic relations with East Germany would be considered an "unfriendly act" by the West German Government and might lead to the severance of relations.

30 KILLED IN NEW HONG KONG RIOTS

HONG KONG, Thursday. — Thirty Chinese were officially stated to have been killed tonight in clashes that followed a raid by Nationalist Chinese on pro-Communist trade union offices in the outskirts of Hong Kong's New Territories on the mainland.

The new flare-up in the two days of almost continuous rioting which began yesterday on the occasion of the founding of the Chinese Republic, brought the total death toll to 42.

Nationalists also set fire to a Communist-owned store. Mobs battled police and looted homes, and turned their violence on European residents, dragging them from cars and beating them. Police restored order. *(Reuter, UP)*

18 Israelis Killed, 12 Wounded

Jerusalem Post Staff

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Jordanian casualties in last night's attack on the Tegart police fortress north of Kalkilya are estimated at 100, about half of them killed.

Israel casualties in taking the fortress were officially given today as 18 killed and 12 wounded.

The Army did not release an official and clear description of the operation, as it has on some other occasions, and the picture is consequently vague. It is known that artillery was used against the police station, which was a very large building, similar to the one near Kfar Saba on the Haifa highway.

The Army spokesman yesterday described Jordanian losses as "heavy." He preceded his announcement of the raid with a statement recalling that on Tuesday a Jordan gang which penetrated Israel territory in the vicinity of Kalkilya murdered two Israel citizens at work in a citrus grove in Even Yehuda.

Israel half-tracks passed through Kalkilya at one stage of the operation, but as they were unmolested, not a shot was fired from the vehicles.

Considerable difficulties were encountered as a result of orders to avoid causing injury to civilians, who were given time to take refuge in Kalkilya.

Part of the Israel casualties, at least, should be attributed to this military disadvantage, for the men in the police station had time to get over the first shock of the shelling and met the attack better prepared. It is also known that part of the casualties were inflicted while Israel soldiers went over the building to clear it of any civilians who might have remained behind in locked rooms. No civilians were found.

Meanwhile, other forces spread far behind Kalkilya to prevent possible enemy reinforcements from the hills. Re-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

U.N. Observers Count 48 Dead

The U.N.T.S.O. communique issued yesterday said:

On the night of October 10/11, a unit of the Israel Army supported by artillery and mortar fire, attacked the police post of Kalkilya, located within the perimeter of the village. A Jordanian position east of Kalkilya was also attacked and Jordanian troops were ambushed on the road between Kalkilya and Azzun.

The police post was completely demolished, and a water pumping station as well.

During the action, which began at approximately 9.30 p.m. local time, on Wednesday, and lasted until 4.20 a.m. yesterday, the village of Kalkilya was shelled by mortars and artillery. Impacts of small-arms fire were seen in the village.

The U.N.T.S.O. Chief of Staff called on the Israel authorities at midnight, Wednesday, to effect a cease-fire. However, the fighting continued and the U.N.T.S.O. Chief of Staff requested from both the Jordanian and the Israel authorities a cease-fire to be effected at 3.30 a.m.

During their investigation yesterday, U.N. Military Observers were shown the bodies of 48 Jordanians, including those of a woman and a child.

They also saw the bodies of two Israel soldiers, which have since been returned to the Israel authorities.

Evidence of the use of artillery (155 and 105 mm.), mortars, bazookas, bangalore torpedoes and grenades, was seen by the U.N. Military Observers.

An emergency meeting requested by the Jordan Delegation was opened at 3 p.m. The Israel delegation was absent.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, gave a luncheon yesterday for Dr. V. Tuason and Mr. E. Buzzi, of the Berne Post Office management, who are here as guests of the Ministry of Posts. Senior officials of the Ministry were present.

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Miss M. Herbison, M.P., Chairman of the British Labour Party, visited Beersheba on Wednesday. Yesterday Miss Herbison visited Sdom and returned to Tel Aviv.

•

The Mayor of Antwerp, and Mrs. L. Crayebeck, visited the Hebrew University yesterday, and were shown around the new campus.

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Rabbi Hugo H. Klein, Chief Rabbi, Eddy Rd, Jewish Centre, Cleveland, Ohio, has arrived with his wife and daughter on a short visit.

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Mr. Aaron Weisberg, Solel Boneh-Koor representative in the U.S. and Manager of Solkoor Marketing and Purchasing Co. office in New York, and Mrs. Weisberg, have returned to Israel after a six years' absence.

•

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S., former Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Supply of Great Britain, will lecture on "Computer Control of Machine Tools," under the auspices of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, on Sunday, October 14, 8.30 p.m., in lecture hall 20 of the Technion. The lecture will be accompanied by a film.

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Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees, will open an exhibition of Iranian Ceramics (1500 B.C.—1500 A.D.) in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bezalel Museum tomorrow at 11 a.m. at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem.

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An exhibition of sculptures and sketches by Ya'acov Lev, and of drawings by Dan Hoffner, will be opened by Mr. M. Ardon at the Artists House in Jerusalem at 11.30 tomorrow morning.

•

BIRTH

JARACH — To Etic and Federico, a son: Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, October 11.

•

Mrs. Tony Huebner-Jonas of "My Corner" (Pinati), 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, has just returned from London and Paris.

Blamey Forest At Kerem Maharal

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first saplings of the Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey forest, to contain 20,000 trees, were planted near Kerem Maharal, south of here, today, in memory of the Australian commander who made many friends in this country during World War II.

Representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. T. Helland, the Australian Charge d'Affaires, Mrs. R. Goldblum, Wizo leader in Australia who brought the greetings of Australian Jewry, Mr. D. Auster of the J.N.F. Executive, and diplomatic corps members of the British Commonwealth countries spoke at the ceremony. After the greetings the guests planted the first trees.

Field Marshal Blamey was a supporter of the United Nations ideal and a sincere friend of the Jewish people.

BONUS FOR SPEED ON TEL AVIV SEWAGE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Divers working off the coast, laying an 880-metre outfall pipe of the Dan sewerage scheme have been promised a IL18,000 bonus if they finish the work by November 15, Deputy Mayor S. Shoshani, who is chairman of the Towns Association of the Dan Region, announced this today at a tour of the work site. Various pump installations should also be finished by then.

Sewage will begin to empty into the sea next year.

The laying of the sewage pipeline along the Yarkon River and Nahal Ayalon (Musrara) will continue during the winter as far as is possible, he said. In the spring, the line will be carried to Petah Tikva and to the branch line parallel to the shore, which will collect sewage from the centre of this city.

THE ANNUAL Mishee Bahel service will be held on Mount Zion on Sunday, the 21th day of [illegible], which is considered to be the date of Rabbi's death. Lectures and discussions will take place on Mt. Zion tomorrow to mark the occasion.

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BONN'S REARMING PLANS COLLAPSING

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN, Thursday (OFNS). — West German rearmament plans, which were laid in 1950 and formally embodied in international treaties in the spring of 1955, are visibly breaking down. These plans foresaw a large West German army based on conscription, without atomic armaments, supplemented by a small tactical air force and a small navy.

This army was to provide the main ground "shield" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe. In case of war, its task was to give the other Nato partners time to mobilize their reserves, as well as to defend the forward bases from which American and British air power could operate the "sword" of tactical atomic arms.

From the beginning, the pace and efficiency of West German rearmament has been disappointing to Nato planners. In the first 18 months, West Germany has managed to muster only about 60,000 volunteers for professional service, most of whom have only been called up in the last few months and are today still ill-equipped, little trained, and living in crowded conditions under canvas. Industrial rearmament has never really begun. Even barrack building and uniform making are far behind requirements.

Setbacks Noted

In the last few weeks, a number of further setbacks have occurred:

(1) The Cabinet has decided to fix the term of service for future conscripts at 12 months only. This means that conscription will yield only 200,000 serving men per year, so that the planned forces of 500,000 would require about 300,000 professionals. The number of volunteers for professional service to date is, however, only about 220,000. For physical or political reasons, not all of these are acceptable; at present estimates, West Germany can effectively produce no more than between 150,000 and 170,000 professional serving men.

(2) It has been decided to slow down the intake of volunteers for the next few months. This decision has been made necessary by administrative hitches, especially lack of barrack space. It inevitably means that, by next spring, the professional framework will be neither quantitatively nor qualitatively sufficient to take over the first conscript class. Although the Defence Ministry still intends to call up the first conscripts next April, it looks extremely doubtful that it can by that time be in a position to handle them efficiently.

(3). The Government has approached the Western Allies with a request to cede barracks now used by them to the West German forces. This would, however, only be possible if the Allied troops in Germany were reduced to make room for West German troops — a measure which the West German Government on other grounds strongly opposes. The whole affair shows that barrack building in West Germany has become a most serious bottleneck.

(4) The plans of the Defence Ministry to place armaments orders for about 6,000m. Marks in the U.S. and elsewhere, have been stopped by the Bundestag (Lower House of Parliament). Arms are to be bought only on a modest, hand-to-mouth scale, for the time being, till the overall picture becomes clearer. Underlying this decision are two important facts: the refusal of West German industry to undertake a major rearmament effort of its own; and the strong feeling in official circles that the NATO plans of 1950 are obsolescent and that the whole future of West German rearmament may have to be rethought.

War Prospects Recede

This feeling is undoubtedly justified. The Nato plans of 1950, on which West German defence policy still officially rests, were made after the outbreak of the Korean war, and rested on the assumption of a then-imminent world war. Today the prospect of world war has receded; and if it ever should become topical again, it is certain that a war in, say 1960, or 1970, would be very different in nature from the war which failed to materialize in the early fifties, and for which Nato is still planning today.

The question whether a massive ground shield in Europe still makes sense in conditions of atomic warfare with automatic arms is wide open. So is the further question whether any country, situated as Germany is, could still in such a war be "defended" in the classical sense. The air manoeuvres of the last year have seriously raised the question whether in a country which becomes the congested theatre of all-out atomic warfare — even with "technical" atomic arms — "defence" and "annihilation" are not becoming synonyms.

It is this thought, even more than the older and still persisting argument that German rearmament in a divided country can only harden the division and bar the way to a political solution of the German question, which is paralyzing the West German rearmament effort at the root.

Unless and until the basic assumption on which Nato defence planning in Europe rests, have been thoroughly and realistically rethought in the light of the changes wrought by atomic developments, it is unlikely that the malaise of West German rearmament can be overcome.

On the other hand, it seems quite possible that such a rethinking may lead to the result that West German rearmament on any major scale will no longer appear desirable at all to the West because its political dangers may outweigh its military usefulness.

Casals Breaks Vow

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Pablo Casals, exiled Spanish cellist virtuoso, last night broke a ten-year vow when he played a two-minute solo at the end of his 81st birthday concert at the Grand Amphitheatre at the Sorbonne University.

Since Casals made the vow in protest against the regime of General Francisco Franco, he has never played outside his Pyrenean retreat at Prades.

Japan's Deputy Speaker Lauds Israel Farming

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday — "I will do everything for closer ties between Japan and Israel," Mr. Motogiro Sugiyama, Deputy Speaker of the Japanese Parliament, declared on leaving for Teheran by Air France last night.

Regretting that his planned tour only allowed him to spend two days here, he said that he had been impressed by the many places he visited. Speaking as a farmer, he warmly praised agriculture in general and kibbutzim specifically.

Collective farms in Japan, set up as an experiment, could learn much from the well - organized kibbutzim here, he stated. He commended the close co-operation between the Government and the Histadrut.

He was seen off by Dr. D. Levin, Director of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Kuniyoshi Negishi.

Mr. Sugiyama and Mr. Negishi were the guests last night of the Japan-Israel Society. *(Ilan)*

U.S. PRESS ATTACHE TAKES UP POST

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The new Press and Information Attache of the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Fitzhugh Green, arrived today by Air France to take up his post. He is replacing Mr. J.W. Bennett who has concluded his term of office. The new Attache held a similar post in U.S. diplomatic missions in Laos and Cambodia. He was met by members of the U.S. Embassy.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Abramovitz, 31 King George, 4972.
TEL AVIV: Malchat, 19 Shenkin, 8802. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 82116. Kitbitz, 29 Hayarkon, 3542. Merkaz Hatzafon, 109 Ben Yehuda, 82222. Hadassa, Hatikva Qtr., 67284.
JAFFA: Eliahoul, 76 Street 83, 82661. RAMAT GAN: Magen, 40 Bialik. Pinsi, 104 Bar Kochba.
PETAH TIKVA: Plabbein, 6 Hofets Haim. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. BISHON LEZION: Kertin. REHOVOT: Kilbner, Teller, 361.
HAIFA: Hamburah, 97 Herzl, 6811.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Orah, 37 King George, 2042.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 33 Allenby, 66433. Shur-Tabachnik, 64 King George, 82662. Sanitas, 35 Ibn Gabirol. Hagalil, 50 Ben Yehuda, 82222. Yanai, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shmuhen. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Street 6. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. Hacharon, 33 Yerushalayim, 72045. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Shtempfer. HOLON: Briut, 105 Sokolow. BISHON LEZION: Kertin. REHOVOT, Kilbner, Teller, 361.
HAIFA: Paris, 31 Joseph, 6114.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abdon, 29 Ussishkin, 2888. Dr. Grunert, 5 Ass, 61474.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Grifel, 3 Ben Yehuda, 82666. Dr. Shalom, 1 Syrkin, 82642. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Street 63. Dr. Shetat, 68 Street 4, opp. Alami Police Station.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 26 Shivat Zion, 67617.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Rosenzev, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Altenbold, 4 Strauss, 6971.
TEL AVIV: Same as today.
HAIFA: Dr. Shermann, 2 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 26 Shivat Zion, 67617. (Day only); Dr. Goldgrant, 1 Gilead, 6170. (Evening only); Dr. Hameed, 104 Jaffa, 6888.

100,000th Visitor to the Atoms For Peace Exhibition, Miss Zipporah Leister of Bnei Brak, a sabra student at Bar-Ilan University, was greeted this week by the Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy, Dr. Thomas H. McGrail (right), who presented her with a copy of the illustrated Life publication "The World We Live In." Mr. Aharon Propes of the Prime Minister's Office pinned on the symbol of the exhibition which will be closed on Monday.

Sport Round the World

(By Reuter Correspondents)

MEXICO CITY. — Althea Gibson, of New York, and Hugh Stewart, of Pasadena, California, scored the biggest upset of the opening day of the 15th Pan-American tennis championships by defeating top-seeded Shirley Bloomer, of England, and Sven Davidson, of Sweden, 10-8, 6-3, in the first round mixed doubles. Shortly b fore the opening of the tournament, Yola Ramires retained the Mexican women's singles championships by defeating her sister Malita, 6-3, 6-4, and Mario Llamas won the Mexican men's singles championship by defeating Panchito Contreras, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1. *(UP)*

• • •

WARSAW. — Poland and France drew 1-1 in their "B" soccer international here. Both goals were scored in the second half.

• • •

NUREMBERG. — Olympic javelin champion, Dana Zatopek, wife of Emil Zatopek, was beaten by a German girl in an international women's athletics match between West Germany and Czechoslovakia here. Winner was Almost Broomel, who beat her own National record with a throw of 52.83 metres. Mrs. Zatopek's best effort was 47.77 metres. West Germany won the match by 61 points to 44.

• • •

NEW YORK. — Jackie Robinson will be offered the job as player-manager with Montreal of the International League by the parent Brooklyn Dodgers after the world series, it was learned reliably. If Robinson takes the post, which would pay an estimated $25,000, he would become the first negro manager in baseball history and he would be returning to the city where he made his debut in organized baseball 11 years ago.

• • •

CAPETOWN. — The touring Czechoslovakian soccer team, Dynamo, scored their fourth victory in four games, when they beat Western Province, 3-0, after leading 2-0 at half time.

• • •

AMSTERDAM. — Fanny Blankers-Koen, the "Flying Dutchwoman," who won four gold medals in the 1948 Olympic Games, has retired from competition at 38.

The flaxen haired mother of two children made a farewell appearance in a broad jumping event yesterday and placed third.

• • •

ASUNCION (Argentina). — Pascual Perez, Argentinian world flyweight boxing champion, gained a technical knockout over Rojas Silva, of Chile, in a ten rounds nontitle contest here.

• • •

DONCASTER. — France won the triple classic crown here when Cambremer, an 8-1 chance, won the St. Leger, the last of the 1956 classics.

Dodgers to Leave On Japan Tour

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Brooklyn Dodgers left by plane today on the first leg of their tour of the Pacific and Japan.

The Dodgers making the tour, however, will be slightly changed from the team that lost the World Series.

Among those remaining behind are Pitcher Sal Maglie and Outfielder Carl Furillo.

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Only 3 days left to see the Atoms for Peace Exhibition
Until 1.30 p.m. today
Opening at 8 on Saturday evening.
Binhen le-Binu (Beit Dagon)
Buses from the Central Bus Station, Tel Aviv.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.35 p.m. today and ends at 5.46 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Lekh Lekha: (Genesis 12, 1 — 17, 27)

Haftara: Yeshayahu 40, 27 — 41, 16.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 4.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: a.m. Minha: 4 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapost Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.56 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 6.05 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (95 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.55 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.05 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Tzvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.). Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (97 Bograshov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.05 p.m. Arvit: 5.44 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 18 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza): Shahrit: 9 a.m.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 11, 1956

Pop. Loan	
1949/50 (IL10)	998
3½% Tavei Dollar 57/7	703
4 % Comp. Loan 56/57	883
3½% War Loan 54/80	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	971
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	923
4 % Reg. Isr. Cur. "B"	979
Pal. Reserve Bds. Ser. 8	99
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	125
Discount Savings Cert.	998
A.F.B. Investment.	
ord. sh. "B" reg.	1048
Gamt ord. sh. "B" reg.	941
Elite ord. sh.	1000
Elkayt's Inv. ord.	254
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	295
Gen. Mort'g. Bk. ord. sh.	71
Hinar 6% debs. 56/65	94
Nir 6% Debs. (bearer)	99
5% pref. sh.	99
Pass 6% debs. 60/66 reg.	798
"Isra" 6% debs.	93
I.I.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	95
5% debs.	1000
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	1000
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	1000
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	—
"A" ord. shares	76
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (L.6)	276
Pal. Bonds 57/64 f)	1077
ditto g)	1064
Mehoret pref. sh.	73
Ata ord. "B" sh.	101
6-8% con. debs.	95
"Kardaneh" ord. "B"	1001
7% con. debs. 59/66	811
Meller-Dan ord. sh. reg.	825
Pal.-Brew-ery 8% con. debs.	779
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	1000
"Tera" ord. Sh.	99
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	1139
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	126
ord. sh. reg.	171
Pal. Constr. 9% debs.	963

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in Frutot.

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Notice to the Public

Starting this Saturday, ט"ז תשרי and until further notice, the traditional "Tsavta" will be held at 7 p.m.

This week's "tsavta" will be dedicated to Rachel's Tomb. Dr. S.H. Cahana will give a talk on the place of Rachel's Tomb in the longings of the Jewish People.

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What to do

• **Meet the Israelis:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1).

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Maskit" Works. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1326 A.D. (626 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films — Keren Hayesod.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour, Terra Sancta Bldg., Room 17a, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:** — Music to Inspire (background pictures of Holy Land). Requiem, by Mozart. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 8 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Exhibitions:** — 1. Children's Art. (Illustrations to the Bible). 2. British Watercolours (18th and 19th century). 3. From the Museum's permanent collections. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.

RAMAT GAN

• **Discussion:** — Journalism in Israel and Abroad: Arieh Goldman, Albert Starre, D. Porter, A. Rimba: at Beit Ma'arach, 8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel. Nora Rit Gallery.

• **Matinee,** 12.45. Opening by Dr. M. Spitzer at 12 noon.

• **Tennis:** — Finals (Y.M.C.A. Intramural). Men's singles, 2.30 a.m. Men's Doubles, 2.15 p.m. Y.M.C.A. courts.

• **Recorded Music:** — Saturday Music Hour. Music for String Instruments, Percussion and Celesta, by Bartok: "The Firebird" Ballet Suite, by Stravinsky. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Shabbat Tour:** — Tour of centre of Jerusalem. From the Municipality Building at 11 a.m.

• **Menorah Officers Club:** — Dancing to orchestra, 8.45.

• **Beit Ha'am:** — Mr. Pinhas Peli on "Recent Aliyot:" Advocate Y. Nunner on "How to Fight Emigration." 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8. Camerl, "Tak Al Tak," Mograbi, 7, 9.30. "He Walked Through the Fields." New Camerl Hall, 7, 9.30.

Habimah, "I Like Mike," 8.30 p.m.

"The Brothers Karamazov," 9.30 p.m.

• **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — 1) Works by Picasso: prints, posters, ceramics and reproductions. 2) Paintings by Abelaleon Okshi. — Fortnightly exhibit: sculpture by Yehiel Shemi. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tours by Dr. F. Schiff at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Closing tonight.

RAMAT GAN

• **Ziratron:** — Ice Revue, 6.45 and 9.15.

• **Theatre:** — Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," Rama, 6.30 and 9.15.

• **Lectures:** — Baruch Niv: Education: Tuvia Rotem: The Weizmann Institute; readings by S. Rodensky and S. Segal of Habimah; Beit Hazorah, 11.15 a.m.

GIVAT RAMBAM

• **Entertainment:** — Spend a memorable evening at the intimate Cafe-Bar-Restaurant Hil. Artists Corner, 14 Rehov Hanegba. New Management. Tel. 72060.

BAT YAM

• **Entertainment:** — Guitar Jamboree. The Last Weekend Club, Lido Pension, 4 p.m. — 1 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT WEEK
HABIMAH

October 14: "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"A View from the Bridge," Elisheva Ya'akov, 8 p.m.

October 15: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Beit Sh'an, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"A View from the Bridge," Kiryat Haim, 8 p.m.

October 17: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Afula, 8 p.m.

October 18: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Petah Tikva, 8 p.m.

TOMORROW

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1).

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Maskit" Works. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1326 A.D. (626 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films — Keren Hayesod.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour, Terra Sancta Bldg., Room 17a, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:** — Music to Inspire (background pictures of Holy Land). Requiem, by Mozart. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• **Shabbat Tour:** — Tour of centre of Jerusalem. From the Municipality Building at 11 a.m.

• **Menorah Officers Club:** — Dancing to orchestra, 8.45.

• **Beit Ha'am:** — Mr. Pinhas Peli on "Recent Aliyot:" Advocate Y. Nunner on "How to Fight Emigration." 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre:** — Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 8. Camerl, "Tak Al Tak," Mograbi, 7, 9.30. "He Walked Through the Fields." New Camerl Hall, 7, 9.30.

Habimah, "I Like Mike," 8.30 p.m.

"The Brothers Karamazov," 9.30 p.m.

• **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — 1) Works by Picasso: prints, posters, ceramics and reproductions. 2) Paintings by Abelaleon Okshi. — Fortnightly exhibit: sculpture by Yehiel Shemi. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tours by Dr. F. Schiff at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Closing tonight.

RAMAT GAN

• **Ziratron:** — Ice Revue, 6.45 and 9.15.

• **Theatre:** — Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," Rama, 6.30 and 9.15.

• **Lectures:** — Baruch Niv: Education: Tuvia Rotem: The Weizmann Institute; readings by S. Rodensky and S. Segal of Habimah; Beit Hazorah, 11.15 a.m.

GIVAT RAMBAM

• **Entertainment:** — Spend a memorable evening at the intimate Cafe-Bar-Restaurant Hil. Artists Corner, 14 Rehov Hanegba. New Management. Tel. 72060.

BAT YAM

• **Entertainment:** — Guitar Jamboree. The Last Weekend Club, Lido Pension, 4 p.m. — 1 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT WEEK
HABIMAH

October 14: "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"A View from the Bridge," Elisheva Ya'akov, 8 p.m.

October 15: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Beit Sh'an, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"A View from the Bridge," Kiryat Haim, 8 p.m.

October 17: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Afula, 8 p.m.

October 18: "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"I Like Mike," Petah Tikva, 8 p.m.

The United Restitution Organization (URO)
Applications for the
Austrian Aid Fund
are accepted
Office hours: 4th Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv:
Sunday until Thursday, 9 a.m.—1 p.m.
Sunday and Thursday, 4—6 p.m.
24 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem:
Sunday until Thursday, 9 a.m.—12 noon
Wednesday, 4—6 p.m.
20 Hastemant Rd., Haifa:
Sunday until Thursday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Wednesday, 4—6 p.m.

Bebe Spitzer
fashions
returned from Paris and will shortly present her collection.

The Fun Starts
with taking a camera and increasing through the years with each successful snapshot. Visit Lake. The Photo Brenner Camera repays you its costs by a lifetime of fun.
Go to
Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	32	12	25	28
Tiberias	33	20	33	33
Haifa Port	27	23	28	27
Natanya	28	17	30	29
Tel Aviv Kirya	25	16	29	27
Tel Aviv Port	71	17	28	26
Lydda Airport	28	13	29	26
Jerusalem	27	12	26	24
Beersheba	26	12	27	29
Eilat	18	21	34	33

*A) Humidity at 9 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Turkish football team "Beshiktash," with trainer, supporters and journalists, for three games in Israel (by El Al).

Dr. M. M. Finkelstein, Lecturer in Endocrinology at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, from Australia, where he lectured at the University of Sydney and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Haim Vardi, Counsellor on Christian Affairs at the Ministry for Religious Affairs, for a one-month lecture tour in Scandinavian countries at the invitation of the Carmel Bible Institute of Oslo.

Mr. J. Belderman, Editor of "Menorah," a Spanish-language monthly published in Bogota, Columbia, after a fortnight's visit (by K.L.M.).

A SEFER TORAH was stolen on Wednesday night from the Sephardi synagogue of the Jalil ma'abara, near Herzliya. This is the fourth synagogue in the district to be broken into during the last fortnight.

• • •

THE FIRST labour agreement between the Port Workers' Secretariat and the Dagon Silo Company was signed yesterday. It gives Dagon's 65 permanent and 70 temporary workers similar working conditions as those applying to other port workers.

SPY

(Continued from Page 1)

spent the last few weeks in Damascus before arriving in Israel and to whom she was intending to return after leaving this country.

The Court, however, did not regard the fact of this association as conclusive evidence against her, but had required to be satisfied that the charges against her were well founded. Such proof had been found in the evidence of several witnesses called both by the prosecution and the defence, and especially in the statements which the accused herself made to the police, as well as in her testimony under oath to the court, Judge Halevi continued.

The explanations which the accused tried to give of several circumstances which threw grave suspicion upon her, were analysed by the court in great detail, Mr. Halevi said, and the court was satisfied that these explanations were not acceptable and incompatible with proven facts.

As the three-day trial, which ended on Friday, and the judgment yesterday were held *in camera*, the press could obtain no information on the detailed charges and evidence against Miss Hagan.

Some 30 local and foreign journalists and photographers waited for four hours in the dim court corridors yesterday afternoon while the judgment and later the pleas of the prosecution and defence were heard in camera.

When pressmen crowded into the small courtroom to hear the sentence, they found Miss Hagan chatting pleasantly with a policewoman sitting beside her in the witness box. Brown eyed and about five feet six inches tall, Miss Hagan was wearing a navy blue print cotton suit, with tan leather pumps and a handbag to match. She wore no jewellery except for a silver band on the fourth finger of the left hand and her makeup was confined to a light lipstick. Miss Hagan's face is rather long and her brown hair is gathered into a soft bun at the back.

Hagan spoke in a low pleasant voice to her counsel and several journalists seated near her. She told *The Jerusalem Post* that although her family lived in West Virginia, "I have no place of residence, except perhaps Ramle" (referring to the prison in that city). She said that she had a B.A. in philosophy and had lived for five years in New York taking graduate work in philosophy and theology at Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary.

Only at rare instants did a light of uncertainty appear behind her smile. One of these occurred as she walked out of the courtroom into a battery of newsreel and press photographers.

As she was escorted out by two policemen, she stopped for a minute to talk with Mr. I. Perkins, the Third Secretary of the American Embassy. She asked him for some money, and he took IL10 out of his wallet and handed it to her. Mr. Perkins was an observer at the trial, on behalf of the American Embassy.

Strike Expected at Ata As Some Dismissals Recommended

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A strike is expected shortly at the Ata Textile Works with publication of a report on the wage dispute there. The Public Committee which has investigated the dispute sent its final report to the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, yesterday morning.

The anticipated strike, which would have repercussions throughout the economy, mainly on the export front, develops from the failure of the employees and management of the plant to reach a compromise.

The central bone of contention revealed during the committee's hearings was the management's claim that the plant could not afford to pay the demanded wages without dismissing about one tenth of what they consider substandard workers. The workers' union, on the other hand, demands immediate increases in wages similar to the increases in basic pay which took place throughout the country earlier this year. They refused to accept these increases if they are tied to dismissals.

The Committee found that the net income of the Ata Works dropped considerably between 1954 and this year, mainly as a result of the reduced demand, but also because of some losses in exports. The lack of liquidity prevented the company, in 1955, from paying out any dividends other than bonus shares. The committee was convinced that the company has no hidden funds.

It is certain that, even with the general 1956 pay increases, current wages and working conditions at Ata are not worse, and in some respects are better, than in other textile plants.

The committee recommends that the question of dismissing inefficient workers be dealt with by a worker-management parity committee with a neutral chairman. It said that the chairman should have the final say on dismissals.

A certain increase in basic pay was recommended by the committee, but on condition that both sides accept all the committee's recommendations including the ones on redundancy.

The committee was composed of Mr. Y. Rabinowitz, Director of the Canada Israel Bank, Chairman; Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Acting Mayor of Jerusalem, and Mr. B. Bourly, Chartered Accountant.

The Ata demand for the dismissal of 116 workers (approximately nine per cent of its manpower) is based on its need to keep productivity per person on a high level. It claims that some of these 116 are deliberate malingerers, while others should be pensioned off.

At one point during the committee's deliberations, the union agreed to the proposal for the parity committee, and that their demands be linked to the matter of dismissals. Mr. Y. Almogi, M.K., Secretary of the Haifa Labour Council, then intervened, declaring that he could not agree to the extent of the workers' compromise. With this, the union retracted its agreement.

Soldier Killed, 7 Hurt in Road Accident

ASHKELON, Thursday. — One soldier was killed and seven injured, two of them severely, when a civilian truck in which they were travelling overturned on the Faluja Road this morning. The dead man is Shaul Priest.

The truck driver, Emmanuel Alegbish, 28, of Tel Aviv, was detained.

Another accident occurred just outside Beersheba when a truck stopped suddenly and a jeep behind crashed into it. Two civilians were hurt.

Last evening, 37 Missionaries from Beersheba, an Army vehicle scraped a civilian car coming from the opposite direction. Two women of the Military Police were slightly injured.

Diamond Delegates Greet President

The President yesterday received 18 of the participants in the 9th World Congress of Diamond Bourses, now meeting in Tel Aviv. Present were the Minister of Commerce and Industry and his Director-General, and the Director-General of the Finance Ministry.

The Congress' greetings were conveyed to Mr. Ben-Zvi by Mr. A. Rotti, Chairman of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses. In the course of his reply, Mr. Ben-Zvi said that Israel's diamond industry was a symbol of the country's spirit of progress and development. He also surveyed the security situation and stressed Israel's peaceful aspirations.

Members of the Congress also visited the Jewish National Fund Head Office in Jerusalem. Mr. Romi Goldmintz, Congress member and a worker of the Fund in Belgium, was presented with a key to the Herzl Room.

Defence Fund Mushrooms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A contribution of IL4,000 was made to the Defence Fund by an Amsterdam tourist earlier this week. Mr. Israel Karmon, a mushroom grower near Los Angeles, has spent over a year in the country, teaching young Israelis the art of growing mushrooms under glass.

When his returns from the first exports of mushrooms were collected this week, they amounted to IL4,720; he added IL200 and walked into the Finance Ministry Defence Tax Office and laid the cash on the desk.

A surprised official commented that the Defence Fund collections had long been ended. Mr. Karmon answered that "the Fund can't have a closing date; it is a question of the heart, and that never ends."

The Director of the Defence Levy was convinced and reopened the Defence Fund account.

Mr. Karmon is a red-cheeked, fortyish, dynamic farmer who has been experimenting with mushroom growing in Neveh Ilan, which was recently converted from a kibbutz to an agricultural high school. He has agreed to extend his stay at the school to direct the growing of his speciality.

IL20,000 for 91207/II

The first prize of IL20,000 in the Popular Loan lottery drawn yesterday, went to the holder of ticket number 91207 of sub-series 2. The same number in sub-series one and three won IL10,000 each. Number 91184 in all the three series won IL5,000 and numbers 08127 and 42642 in the three series won IL1,000 each. Six numbers won IL500, 20 numbers IL200 and 80 numbers IL100 each.

Italian Envoy Warns Of Suez Disaster

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Any closure of the Suez Canal would mean political and economic disaster for Mediterranean nations on a level unparalleled since Christopher Columbus' discovery of America shifted the emphasis from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic coast.

This view was expressed this evening by the Italian Ambassador, Benedetto Capomazza, Marquise di Campolattaro, who was speaking at the Columbus Day celebrations at Z.O.A. House.

The decline of Mediterranean nations which followed the discovery of America, and the development of trade for European sea ports facing the American continent, was partly offset with the opening of navigation through Suez, he said.

An exhibition on Columbus was opened at Z.O.A. House.

Syria Rejects Nuri's Bid For Settlement with Israel

DAMASCUS, Thursday (AFP). — A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman declared today that Nuri e-Said's latest statement concerning a settlement of the Israel-Arab dispute on the basis of the 1947 U.N. resolution constitutes "another fruitless attempt to impose peace with Israel."

The spokesman added that the Foreign Ministry is continuing to give its attention to this matter, but the following should be made clear:—

1) The Iraqi Prime Minister asks for a permanent settlement between the Arab States and Israel; this constitutes a breach of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Arab States.

2) Nuri apparently ignores the existence of another serious Arab problem, that of the Suez Canal. All Arab States are of one mind that this question, as well as those of Algeria and Palestine, constitute one indivisible Arab cause for the sake of which the Arabs are waging war against Western imperialism.

3) The Iraqi Prime Minister points to the Soviet danger, but in so doing he disregards the existence of the Anglo-French danger inherent in the concentration of troops engaged in overt preparations for war against the Arab States.

4) The statement is likely to cause dissention in the Arab camp.

Premier Nuri's proposal is rejected by political circles in Iraq, AMA reports from Baghdad. These circles claim that such talks would mean recognition of Israel and "spread of the Zionist cancer" in the Arab body.

The Iraqi daily "Al-Hayat" rhetorically asked whether, even if the Jews should agree to the U.N. Partition boundaries, the Arabs can recognise Israel. It added that Nuri may have been trying to press Israel and round-about her in the West's eyes, but he has forgotten that it was the West which created Israel and will therefore bring no pressure to bear on her.

TIBERIAS TROUBLE NOT EGGED'S FAULT

After investigation of the incident of October 1, in Tiberias, when angry residents of the Amidar Shikun protesting the insufficiency of buses put up roadblocks, stopping traffic for several hours, the Town Clerk has revealed, in a letter sent to Egged, that the reason for the shortage of buses was the unexpected appearance of a great many workers headed for harvesting in the Jordan Valley. The bus co-operative could not be blamed, the Town Clerk writes.

To avoid a recurrence of such a situation, he has asked the Tiberias Labour Exchange to inform Egged of any prospective increase in the number of passengers going to work in the morning rush hours.

SHARETT TO LAOS

The Government of Laos has extended an invitation to Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., to visit the country during his present goodwill tour of Asia. The former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will make the visit following the Interparliamentary Conference to be held in Bangkok in mid-November.

(See Tour — P. 5)

BRITISH SET OFF TEST ATOMIC BLAST

MELBOURNE, Thursday (Reuter). — A British atomic weapon was detonated high in the air over the Maralinga desert proving ground in south Australia this afternoon, it was officially announced.

Tel Aviv Fears New Floods

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. —Eleven months ago, a three-day rainstorm cut off the greater part of this city from the north of the country. Now residents of the areas where flood damage was estimated at many hundreds of thousands of pounds, have begun to wonder, now that the first rains of the season are expected, what their fate will be this year.

The main sources of trouble are the Yarkon River and Wadi Musrara (Ayalon) which regularly flood the slum districts in the south of the city. Diversion of some of the river water to the Negev, and work on a large-scale drainage system in the area, may prevent the suburbs north of the Yarkon from suffering too much this year, but no work has been carried out on the wadi itself or the housing quarters on its banks.

After the first shock of last year's floods, the Municipal Council set up a Floods Prevention Committee which, although too late to live up to its title, did some valuable work in helping out flood victims with long-term interest-free loans. The committee has not met during the summer and it is unlikely that, even if it convenes now, it will be able to implement any decisions this winter.

It is not a question of money, a spokesman of the Labour Council municipality department told *The Jerusalem Post*. Although the city does not have great sums to spend, he said, some work could have been done on raising the level of streets in the Florentin Quarter which is certain to be flooded again within the next few months. The opposition parties in the Municipality have no complaints against the plans which had been presented for the prevention of floods, but they do claim that none of the plans has been put into operation.

The state of unpreparedness at the beginning of last winter was high-lighted in the report of the Municipal Engineer, of November 11, which stated that a budget of IL10,000 had been allocated to him following the first night of the floods, but he had received only IL2,500 in cash for food and other requisites.

A BASKETBALL court and sports ground was opened yesterday at Kibbutz Bar'am, Western Galilee. IL3,500 was spent on the project.

Kiryat Binyamin Hits At Interior Minister

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Kiryat Binyamin Local Council is unanimous in its outspoken rejection of a plan of the Minister of Interior to abolish their local authority and transfer the administration to Kfar Ata, and its land to the Zevulun District Council.

Kiryat Binyamin consists of several small suburban settlements with a population of 5,000 on an area of 10,000 dunams, of primarily agricultural land. It thrives on the nearby industries, maintains a good education system and other public services, has absorbed 40 per cent newcomers and has not required Government aid.

INSECTICIDE EXPORTED

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first consignment of benzene hexachloride insecticide (BHC) from the Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd., near Acre, was shipped to Cyprus this week. The shipment consisted of ten tons of the insecticide, and is expected to be followed by larger quantities in the next few months, the company announced.

The factory was opened in April of this year.

Ike Deciding on Aid To Belgrade Soon

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — President Eisenhower, at his news conference today, said that he intends to wait until just before the October 16 deadline before deciding whether to continue American aid to Yugoslavia.

Asked to say when he would make his decision on continuing aid to President Tito's Government, Mr. Eisenhower recalled that Congress had set the deadline by which time he must make his final determination on this.

He added that in situations of this nature it was desirable to wait until the last possible minute in order that he might have all the latest available information upon which to base his decision.

Steinberg Asks Criminal Trial

A further letter has been sent to the Prime Minister by the former Superintendent of Police, Mr. Z. Steinberg, dismissed four months ago as head of the Tel Aviv Detective Division of the Police. Copies of the letter have been circulated to newspapers.

Mr. Steinberg, who was earlier advised to take his case to the High Court if he considered that he had been treated unjustly, claims that this Court has no jurisdiction over dismissals within Government Departments, and has asked to be charged in a criminal court with the various acts given as reason for his dismissal by the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Y. Sahar.

In the letter, Mr. Steinberg refers to a variety of charges in connection with which he was interrogated prior to his dismissal. These include association with underworld characters in excess of the requirements of duty, improper assistance to a Jaffa Arab accepting a gold watch and chain from the proprietor of a house of ill-repute, and "making propaganda for the General Zionist Party among Arabs in the Little Triangle."

Deliberate Lies

Mr. Steinberg claims that these charges are deliberate fabrications on the part of the Police and makes a number of other accusations against the Inspector General, demanding that the latter should either sue him for libel or else be dismissed. These charges are made in a manner closely paralleling the charges levelled against Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, Assistant Inspector General of Police, by Shurat Hamitnadvim. Steinberg himself has claimed that he was dismissed for refusing to give favourable evidence on Amos Ben-Gurion. He now adds that he has heard from "prominent personalities" that he had been dismissed because the Inspector General considered he had become "a tool of Mr. Tamir," who is defending Shurat Hamitnadvim in the libel suit filed against them by Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion.

It is understood that the charges made against Mr. Steinberg are not considered to be of a criminal nature, though sufficient to disqualify him from carrying out his previous duties.

Enough Oil in Israel Within Ten Years

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A Swiss geologist, Dr. Walter Fehr, said today that Israel could become self-sufficient in producing petroleum in 10 years.

Dr. Fehr made the prediction at a press conference held by Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors, the Interests owning the rights to the Heletz oil field.

Dr. Fehr, geological consultant to the companies, said: "Within a few years, the Heletz field will be developed in accordance with the plan based on proved reserves, and the field will be producing more than one third of Israel's annual petroleum needs.

"As drilling proceeds in Heletz, laterally and vertically, and in other licensed areas of the companies, Israel within the next decade will be producing enough oil to supply her expanding economy with the essential fuels, lubricants and petroleum derivatives it requires."

BAT YAM has been declared by the Ministry of Interior to be an immigrant centre. This enables the township to enjoy various economic benefits, including the right to collect rates from the Government and public institutions which were hitherto exempt.

KALKILYA

(Continued from Page One)

reinforcements were, in fact, speeding down the road from Azzun and, possibly, from the Arab Legion base in the Nablus hills. Several lorryloads of Jordanian soldiers were caught in Israel ambushes. The Legion nevertheless fought with dogged persistence.

The story is told of a unit, operating behind enemy lines, which got into difficulties as Jordan troops began to close in on it. In the dead of night, in almost complete darkness, the unit fought its way back although both its commanding officer and his deputy were wounded.

This unit was then supported in a very unorthodox manner by long-range artillery. Shells fell with great precision on targets near the encircled Israelis, whose supply of ammunition was rapidly running out.

The Israel forces are understood to have suffered a number of casualties when reinforcements were sent through to this particular unit in spite of stiff enemy resistance.

The commanding officer of the relieving force showed considerable courage in crossing and recrossing an enemy-held road.

All effort was made to help every single man found in difficulty. A half-track which overturned at a dangerous point, subject to enemy fire, caused particular trouble, and efforts to relieve it were costly. Eventually it was retrieved, however, and the inhabitants of Kfar Saba could see it, the front wheels smashed, left in the street.

All wounded and dead comrades were taken back across the Demarcation Line before dawn. Only two of the killed remained in enemy territory. The Jordanians returned the bodies this afternoon.

The police station was blown up expertly with a considerable quantity of explosives. The blast was so heavy that it was felt in Tel Aviv. In the quiet of the night the shelling was also heard in the north of Tel Aviv.

The enemy used artillery to shell the Israel forces in the area, as well as settlements this side of the border. Naveh Yamin, southwest of Kalkilya, and Nyal, to the north of that town, were hit heaviest, although there were no casualties. Women and children spent the night in shelters, while the men occupied defence positions.

At daybreak, soldiers who passed Kfar Saba on their way home, singing loudly in the lorries, were greeted by farmers on their way to the fields.

The Egged bus to Eyal arrived as scheduled today, at 8.30 a.m.

Little is left of the Kalkilya police station except part of a turret. This morning many residents of Kfar Saba and the villagers in the area took time off for sightseeing. There was a general feeling of relief that the building was gone. It was common knowledge in the region that here was the headquarters of death. From here were dispatched marauders on missions to kill civilians, protected by the forces stationed at this Tegart building.

Musical greats present a cavalcade of Jazz in THE BENNY GOODMAN STORY

The greatest array of Jazz greats ever brought together in a motion picture can be heard and in many cases seen in The BENNY GOODMAN Story, Universal International's Technicolor musical biography of the King of Swing, currently at the Arnon Cinema, Jerusalem, starring Steve Allen and Donna Reed.

Among those who appear as themselves in the picture and are also heard on the sound track are Harry James, Gene Krupa, Lionel Hampton, Teddy Wilson, Martha Tilton, Ben Pollack, Ziggi Elman, Stan Getz, "Kid" Ory, Russin, Buck Clayton and Urbie Green. *(Advt.)*

Walt Disney dares and succeeds
THE LIVING DESERT
Another wonderful production
MOGRABI Cinema, Tel Aviv
Starting Saturday night, October 13.

ABILEAH CONCERT BUREAU, HAIFA.
William Warfield
Tomorrow night at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem.

EDEN HOTEL
DAILY — AFTERNOON TEA
with music
IN OUR BAR
EVERY EVENING — DANCING
TILL PAST MIDNIGHT
Popular prices — כשר
EDEN HOTEL—Jerusalem

Jerusalem Cinemas
Inct. at 8.30 and 9.30. Week days at 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Oct. 13

ARNON Tel. 4829
Starting Saturday, Oct. 13
The greatest Jazz music film produced by Universal International
THE BENNY GOODMAN STORY
with Lionel Hampton, the favourite of Israel Jazz fans. Starring: Steve Allen — Donna Reed. Ben Pollack.
In Technicolor.
Hebrew & French subtitles.

EDEN Tel. 3828
2nd week
M.G.M.'s Musical Romance to set you dreaming!
Leslie Caron, Michael Wilding
The Glass Slipper
Metroscope in Colours
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 3 p.m.

EDISON Tel. 4056
By Public Request
East of Eden
with Jamie Dean

ORGIL Tel. 61498
2nd week
The might of Kirk DOUGLAS in the fighting, loving legend they called
The Indian Fighter
Photographed in Cinemascope By Technicolor

ORION Tel. 2914
CINEMASCOPE
The great battles of the mighty Genghis Khan.
I CONQUER
(Technicolor)
Starring: John Wayne, Susan Hayward
For adults only (16 and over)
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ORNA Tel. 4733
4th week
By popular request the great Indian film
AWARA
(THE VAGABOND)
Starring: Raj Kapoor and Nargis
Hebrew and English subtitles

RON Tel. 8104
2nd week
There was never a picture like
PICNIC
9 months in Tel Aviv, now also in Jerusalem
Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Kim Novak, William Holden
Doualas Russel
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
A Paramount Picture
The Star Spangled Laugh Limited
STALAG 17
William Holden, Don Taylor
Otto Preminger

TEL OR
John Payne — Rod Cameron
Santa Fe Passage

ZION HALL
James Stewart, John Alfyson
Frank Lovejoy
A Thundering Drama of the most potentially destructive striking force
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
In VistaVision & Technicolor
Today (Fri.) at 2 p.m.:
BARON TEIGANE

AVOYA
YOUR SPOT
for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
One of our specialities!
JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK" PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTS

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
from Saturday, October 13

ALLENBY
MARILYN MONROE TOM EWELL in
The Seven Year Itch
Cinemascope and Colour
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20854
2nd week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
Starring: Margaret Rutherford Michael Redgrave Michael Denison

CHEN
DANNY KAYE in his newest Comedy Hit
The Court Jester
Technicolor
VistaVision

EDEN 2nd week
The drama of the Atom-Bomb victims
HIROSHIMA
for adults only
Hebrew and English Subtitles

ESTHER 3rd week
Samuel Goldwyn presents the picture of the year
GUYS AND DOLLS
Starring: Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine and in colour
Distributed by M.G.M.
Owing to length of film, shows at 7.15 and 9.30

MOGRABI
WALT DISNEY'S first true-life adventure feature
The Living Desert
in Technicolor
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd week
Israel Premiere
The Loves and Adventures of
GIACOMO CASANOVA
with Gaston Vlady Nadia Gray Gabriele Ferzetti
A brilliant FORUM FILM in Eastmancolour

MIGDALOR 3rd week
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Record 73 Nations Enter 1956 Olympics

MELBOURNE, Thursday (UP). — A record 73 nations have officially entered the 1956 Olympics, Australian officials said today, with a possibility that the number may rise to 74 if Puerto Rico makes a late entry.

The entry list closed yesterday, but on that day the International Olympic Committee, meeting in Lausanne, gave its approval to Puerto Rico, which previously had been banned because the I.O.C. did not approve of its National Olympic Committee.

It still is not certain that all 73 nations will be present. Egypt, for example, was reported to have withdrawn after the Suez crisis, but Egypt's name still appears on the official lists.

The present record for entries is 69, at Helsinki in 1952. There are 89 nations in the International Olympic Federation. For this year's Olympics, 12 nations sent in formal refusals, and four did not reply.

LEHMAN GETS AWARD

Senator Herbert H. Lehman and 24 other community leaders received the Weizmann Award of Merit at a luncheon held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

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Claire Bloom, Sidney Chaplin
Nigel Bruce

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, October 12, 1956 7, Heshvan, 5717. — 6 Awal, 1376

Young Moroccan Immigrants Pioneer the Negev

FACING THE GAZA STRIP

By DINA MONET

A STRING of kibbutzim along the Gaza strip provides the best defence along Israel's most exposed border. When trouble starts, these kibbutzim must hold until the army comes, and if ever things go badly it may be quite some time before units engaged elsewhere can be spared. Nahal Oz is perhaps the most renowned of these outposts. It has been attacked often enough to hit the headlines, and been publicised through Ed Murrow's television show.

But although less conspicuous, there are many other such kibbutzim — Mefalsim, Saad, Beeri, Beit Reim, Ein hashlosha, Kisufim, Gvulot — whose task is to prevent infiltrators from Gaza from spilling over into Israel. The kibbutzim border the road running nearly parallel to the demarcation line, and their fields extend some distance across the road. On the parched earth, around each kibbutz, a ring of wheat fields, of watered meadowlands, of fruit orchards and dense green vegetable fields create an image of bucolic peace. But the compact of buildings is fenced in by barbed wire, and when the truckloads of farmer-soldiers return at sunset, one sees a cheaf of guns neatly stacked in the wheat sheaves.

Boys jump out lightly, so slim that the cartridge belts slip down their narrow hips. One listens incredulously to the French they speak; quick, racy, peppered with slang — the language spoken by French University students and young intellectuals in the St. Germain des Pres Cafes. Among them, some very pretty girls are wearing out the casually smart sports clothes one would rather have expected to see in Cannes.

Middle Class Families

One inquires, what can so many French youngsters be up to in these tough, desolate spots? One learns that the majority are from North Africa. Most of them come from Morocco's and Tunisia's good middle class families. Yet, they have given up higher studies, future careers, comfort and safety to live this austere life of work and danger. They are young, so young that they call those above twenty-five "The old guys," so young that some of these kibbutzim do not yet have a nursery. There are just not enough babies to make it worthwhile. So, contrary to all kibbutz rules, the few young mothers look after their own babies in those little rooms of the barrack-like buildings, where a gun stands in readiness against the wall.

Even when things are quiet, these young people must remain watchful. The infiltrators know every nook, bush, or stone in the wadi. Barefooted, noiseless, they melt in the shadows. They snatch a few sheep, set fire to a crop, cut down electric poles, blow up the water pipes. Their lurking presence is alive in everyone's mind. Sometimes, infiltrators break through in large numbers, and throw grenades through open windows .... Every night a patrol goes round from sunset to sunrise, and on the towers, the searchlights sweep their beams over the darkness.

One young woman from Tunis confessed, "At the time of the bad Gaza trouble in March, most of the girls were really scared. We were afraid to go from our rooms to the dining hall, and when someone knocked at our doors, we had to muster up all our courage to open them. Of course, night patrols were doubled. For weeks, we hardly got any sleep, what between the crops and the emergency. Whatever happens, one still has to tend the animals, the fields, do the usual chores. The boys didn't say so, but they were scared too. No one left, mind you. But, the devil take them, they hope we'll crack up. Even now, when it's quiet, I can't sleep before it is my turn to be on watch."

She was through with her day's work, and was playing with her little girl on her doorstep. Her hand pointed, "They come from the Wadi, they know it so well. In Tunisia, they want to become a people. So do we here. It's a shame that we must fight and perhaps kill each other to get these things. But there is no choice."

She cooed at her baby, and fingered its curls. A moment later, her eyes glanced over that wide open space behind which was Gaza.

After a little silence, she said, "A few months ago, my parents came to visit us. Before that, I had not told them exactly where we were. Now they know. It's very hard on them."

"Would you rather be somewhere else?" I asked.

"No. My husband would never be happy anywhere else. He was going to be a rabbi, you know, and then switched to medicine. He's in charge of the sick-ward here. He is the kind who must give his life to others, and to a cause. But he also needs a wife and kids. Actually, it's not so bad. But sometimes, one sees people starts talking, and gets these fits."

Her husband soon joined us. Thin dark, with a narrow face and dark rims under his eyes, he made one think of an ascetic rabbi. He picked up the baby, and when his wife asked him what had happened to make him so late, he joked, "This time it was the dentist. When we are through with infiltrators, and volunteers who come to build trenches but without bringing any tools or food, and the boll-weevil ruining the cotton crop, the dentist turns up, and every single kibbutznik has to be dug out of his hiding place, and dragged off to have his teeth seen to."

Later on, he told of one night during the "Gaza trouble," when the army brought wounded soldiers to his infirmary. "We sent out an armed jeep to get the Doctor in charge of this sector. One man was shot through the heart. When the medic arrived, hours later, he got angry with the boy, and shouted at him, "Answer, answer me, you idiot." "Let him be, Doc." I told him, "even if you could have come sooner, it wouldn't have helped. He died a few minutes after they brought him."

"The Doctor and I were up all that night," he continued. "From the infirmary, I went straight to the kitchen at five. I had to plan the day's work-schedule, the meals, and hand out the day's supplies. The doctor was called elsewhere. I returned to the soldiers. They pulled through. It went on like that for days and nights, between the infirmary and the kitchen. The lack of sleep was the hardest."

"Couldn't you hand the kitchen job over to someone else?"

He shook his head. "I had to take it a few months ago. The kids are too young to care about budgets, economics, and such. The meals were so badly managed, everyone was hungry and complained, although we spent too much on food. We had to feed the volunteers who came to help and without the reserve, they would have been a great strain on our budget. Also, a youngster is more apt to load up on the fancy stuff — chocolate bars and canned peaches. "This wise old man was 27.

The baby was returned to her cot, and we went to the dining room where arms were stacked in a corner. The food was good, French style but spicier. The North Africans were the majority, and their cooking had prevailed, after some struggle, over the usual, somewhat tasteless kibbutz fare. As in every kibbutz, unbreakable plastic or enamel dishes were set on the wooden tables. Here, they were plainer than most, since this was a fairly new and poor kibbutz. But the atmosphere was quite different, not so rigid, livelier, freer. Although everyone spoke Hebrew, the North Africans acted as a pole of attraction for the French-born, the Swiss, the Belgians, the Italians, all those who shared in a common, "Latin" culture. The Israel-born and the older settlers made separate groups. They seemed bigger, more burly, decorated with huge moustaches.

This is the first of two articles.

THIS WEEK...

Security Israel forces carried out a punitive raid on the Kalkilya police station in Jordan-occupied territory following the murder by Jordanians of two workers in a citrus grove in the Natanya area. First reports said that the Arabs had lost 100 dead in the operation; Israel's losses were put at 10 dead and two missing. Earlier in the week, Foreign Minister Meir said in the capital that the Arabs would pay dearly for their attacks on Israelis. She spoke following an attack by Jordanians on the Sdom road in which five Israelis were killed and one wounded.

Foreign Relations While a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that free passage through the Suez Canal meant Israel too, Britain was reportedly ready to sacrifice Israel's interests in order to ease the solution of the Suez crisis... In London, a Foreign Office spokesman revived Prime Minister Eden's "Guildhall offer," which intimated truncation of Israel territory, as a way to peace with the Arabs. It came following a statement by Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri e-Said who called for a settlement with Israel on the basis of the 1947 U.N. resolution.

Knesset The winter session opened with a debate on and the passage of the first reading of the Basic Law of the Knesset Bill. Mapai abstained because it provided for the proportional electoral system which was attacked by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion who favoured introduction of the constituency system.

Economy Turkey granted $3.2m. in import licences for purchases in Israel... The World Federation of Diamond Bourses Congress opened in Tel Aviv.

Home All Consulates-General in Jerusalem were forbidden free passage across the lines by Jordan.

Millions of Spinning Wheels for India

By JONATHAN SWAYNE

NEW DELHI (O.F.N.S.).— SIDE by side with India's tremendous plans for industrialization to increase the production of steel, coal and fertilizers goes a Government campaign to popularize the Ambar Charkha. This is a hand-operated spinning machine with which the Government hopes to ease chronic idleness in villages where 300 million people eke out an uncertain living on the land. This piece of primitive machinery will cost the country £132m. in grants, loans and subsidies during the next five years. The efforts of large-scale industrialization will be felt only gradually in the countryside, but the Ambar Charkha scheme, if it is successful, may help to raise quickly the standard of living in places where the average *per capita* income is still less than £30 a year.

The most famous champion of spinning was Gandhi. He seemed to give the act of spinning a spiritual content even when it was used as a political weapon against the British in the boycott of British-made cloth. He was an opponent of industrialization, and the India he visualised was one in which affairs were managed by village republics, the people living on the land, growing their own food and, of course, making their own cloth. Gandhi always set aside part of his day for spinning.

Nearly 30 years ago, he offered a prize of £7,500 for a spinning wheel simple enough for the average villager to work and efficient enough to provide profitable employment for the peasant when he was not working on the land. The prize was never won, but six years ago, a young peasant called Ekambaranatha produced a machine which technicians worked to improve. The result of their labours, looking strangely like a four-cylinder, overhead valve motor car engine with the side cut away, bears little resemblance to Ekambaranathn's original invention but it embodies his principle. The "ambar" of Ambar Charkha comes from the second and third syllables of the inventor's name.

The machine costs £7.10s. to make, and during the next five years 10,000 carpenters will turn out 2,500,000 of them. Two thousand centres have been set up all over the country to teach people how to work the spinning wheels.

Five million people will find employment through the Ambar Charkha scheme, and to ensure that there is work for them to do, the Indian Government has ordained that of the 1,700 million yards of cloth the country proposes to make during the second Five Year Plan, 300 million yards will be produced with the assistance of the Ambar Charkha.

Measured by Western standards, the return the villager will get from a hard day at the Ambar Charkha is pitifully small — about one shilling for eight hours of work. But technical improvements under way will, the sponsors of the scheme claim, increase its earning capacity considerably.

There is conflict over the Ambar Charkha scheme. Its champions claim that in addition to providing employment for millions of people, the machine will save foreign exchange and the expense of setting up factories. Their opponents, many of whom are industrialists, say that the Government is putting the clock back, that the machine will cost more to produce than the £7.10s. estimated, that it is questionable if the yarn produced by the machine will be acceptable to handloom weavers, and that no one knows whether or not there will be a demand for the cloth eventually produced.

There are other factors in its favour. It is likely that India will remain a predominantly agricultural country for a long time to come, and any scheme which provides part-time employment for the farmer and his family during the monsoon and at other times when work on the land is impossible, means that the country is that little bit more prosperous than it was before.

Readers' Letters

MAGEN DAVID ADOM COUPONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have all too often trustingly accepted a five-pruta paper coupon as change on a Hamekasher bus, only to have it rejected in scorn by the driver of the next bus I entered, as it was a Tel Aviv Dan voucher and therefore not valid here. And many of us can relate similar circumstances.

But one evening I inspected the change given me and when I discovered that I had a Dan coupon, I asked the driver to change it for something which would pass as currency with his colleagues. He gave me a local five-pruta coupon and I was shocked to see him calmly return the coupon I had rejected to a pile of Dan coupons, which was apparently there for handing out to stupid passengers like myself; the Jerusalem vouchers were under this pile, obviously to be produced only upon request.

On this occasion, I felt it my duty as an outraged citizen to inform the police. I phoned them and explained the position, but instead of the police officer taking down the details and sending someone to check this state of affairs, he asked me in a kindly way why a fuss should be made of it; perhaps Hamekasher doesn't even know what its driver is doing; why don't I just phone them on the morrow and ask them about it?

Perhaps the officer really believes that the driver starts his journey with a pile of Dan vouchers he has saved up all by himself for fun. Anyway, I was always taught that a wrong act is a wrong act, whether its perpetrator is under orders or not. Could you please elicit from Hamekasher an answer as to what they intend to do to correct this wrong, and from the police, a statement as to what complaints from the public they consider it appropriate to deal with.

Yours, etc.
M. D.

Jerusalem, August 27.

Hamekasher Replies

Your correspondent gives the impression of having uncovered a case of corruption, whereas this is simply not the case. The driver's whole packet may have contained coupons for a sum total of 50 to 60 pruta. The driver cannot profit from these coupons whether he gives them to his passengers as change or retains them himself. If M.D. would have troubled to read what is written on the coupon, he would have immediately been convinced that the full value of these coupons had been paid to the Magen David Adom, to which institution the proceeds of these coupons are exclusively devoted.

The driver referred to neither printed nor falsified these vouchers. He accepted them on his line (No. 12) from passengers who had come to Jerusalem as summer visitors at Beit Hakerem, from Tel Aviv. Officially, the driver should not have accepted Dan coupons, which are coupons of the Tel Aviv Magen David Adom, but for the convenience of these summer visitors, he took it upon himself to do so and kept them to one side, in order to return them as change to these Tel Avivians. One might blame the Tel Avivians for having offered Dan coupons in Jerusalem and the driver for having accepted them, but we did not want to order the driver to refuse them as we did not want to inconvenience the former.

Had the driver refused to take back the Tel Aviv M.D.A. coupon, it might be argued that even though this matter concerns such a small sum, its implications should be treated as seriously as though the sum involved were larger, but since he did take it back and added it to the packet of Tel Aviv coupons so as not to mix it up with the Jerusalem ones, there is no foundation for your correspondent's accusation.

"Hamekasher" Jerusalem Co-operative Society Ltd.
Jerusalem, September 13.

Police Reply

1. No criminal offence was committed by the Hamekasher driver's giving passengers coupons of the Dan Tel Aviv bus co-operative, as change. The coupons belong to the M.D.A. of Tel Aviv and not to the Dan company.
2. The passenger has the choice of accepting or refusing such coupons.
3. It is possible that the complainant should apply to the Ministry of Transport in this matter.

YEHUDA ARBELL
Jerusalem Police Headquarters
Jerusalem, September 16.

ELECTRICITY DIVIDENDS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Several years ago, the then Minister of Development, Dr. Dov Joseph, announced that an agreement had been reached between him and th Jerusalem Electric Corporation by which the latter undertook to pay its customers — as is common throughout the country — a five per cent dividend on cash deposits placed with the corporation and ranging between IL40 per flat to several hundreds of pounds for industrial establishments. Nothing whatsoever came of this arrangement. During my frequent inquiries at the Ministry I was informed that the matter would be taken up as soon as the Corporation had been taken over by the Palestine Electric Corporation.

This act was concluded last year and there is still no sign that Jerusalemites will enjoy the same privilege as do all citizens of Israel who are customers of the PEC—namely that their share in financing the Corporation's capital is given a minimum dividend of five per cent.

Yours, etc.
GIDEON WEIGERT
Jerusalem, September. 12.

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Nature Notes

The Heat o'The Sun

THE terrific *sharav* which swept this country at the end of September brought to mind the difficulties and sufferings of animals under such adverse conditions. Here are some facts not generally known.

Reptiles are warmth loving, but snakes and lizards die after an astonishingly short time if exposed to our midday sun! They cannot stand high temperatures.

Birds in desert and steppe country usually nest on the north side of rocks or shrubs, so that the young are in shade.

As to the lack of surface water, it does not bother birds and reptiles as much as mammals, for two reasons. They love to drink dew, and though there is usually surface water available for them in my garden, I have often watched sunbirds, goldfinches, and chameleons daintily sipping dew in the early morning. The second reason, is that birds do not evacuate water, as do the mammals, and so are more able to conserve the liquid they take in. In the *sharav*, fledglings suffer, and I once told in this column how I fed drops of water to a nestful of fly-catchers in May.

Colonel Meinertzhagen, the British ornithologist, who has spent much time here, tells us that sandgrouse sprinkle their young with water carried in the crop. When he travelled in the Syrian desert, he placed water in the hollow of his raincoat spread on the ground, and many birds came to drink!

All lovers of nature are earnestly begged to make water available to garden birds during *sharav* weather, when there is no dew. To see even the fruit-eating bulbuls pant with thirst, bill open, is a sad thing.

P. A.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Sharon Murder

ALL papers (excluding only the Communist Kol Ha'am) devote their leading articles to the Sharon murder outrage and anticipate stern punishment against those responsible in Jordan. Herut was the only morning paper able to comment editorially on last night's Kalkilya raid. The paper once more extols the competence and heroism shown by Israel's Army, but feels that it would have been better strategy to conquer the whole triangle.

Davar (Histadrut) and Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) point to the fact that after the Sdom road murder a week ago, there was no Israel retaliation but the "chain of murder" has not been interrupted. Israel is certainly not interested in the worsening of Jordan's internal affairs nor in the ascendancy of Egyptian or Iraqi influence there, but it must take all measures to safeguard security and stability on her borders, Lamerhav asserts.

Davar says that the Sharon murder was committed in order to create panic among Israel's civilians and to make up for the Jordan Army's recent defeats. This mission was entrusted to professional murder gangs. Israel has no such "reserve" forces but nevertheless those responsible will be punished in spite of the impotence of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization and of the indifference of the big powers.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that it can no longer be maintained that the Jordan authorities are not directly responsible for border tension. It has now been revealed that King Hussein himself ordered the release of the criminals who murdered three Israel Druse watchmen in the South. The paper asserts Israel's right to choose her own methods of self-defence, and speaks out against the U.N. Secretary General's condemnation of retaliation. How would Sweden react, if week after week her citizens were murdered by organized gangs who cross the borders under the protection of a neighbouring King?

Haboker (General Zionist) asserts that there is a *de facto* agreement between the Arab High Commands and the U.N.T.S.O., which practically condones the continuation of guerilla warfare against Israel, while Israel's acts of self-defence are strongly denounced by U.N.

The paper feels that routine retaliation operations are not enough, since the murder gangs are mainly composed of "volunteers," most of whom return safely to their bases. Some way must be found to ferret out the murderers themselves and not only Arab army outposts.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) blames King Hussein and his foreign advisers for the increase of border tension, and thinks that the Jordan authorities look for an excuse to invite military help and to postpone the forthcoming elections. The one-sided policy of the U.N.T.S.O., which encourages aggression, also comes in for criticism. Israel's right to self-defence is once more emphasized.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) holds not only Amman, but London responsible for the recent murder-wave. The paper recalls the violent anti-Israel hat-campaign of the British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station of Cyprus, as well as Britain's eager support of General Nuri Said's so-called "peace offensive" which has been vigorously rejected by Israel. Britain is hopelessly involved in the Suez conflict, and is trying desperately to boost up Egypt's rivals in Jordan and Iraq at the expense of Israel.

Herut, in a second leader, calls for safeguards for the freedom of the press, which, according to the paper, is endangered by bureaucratic interference particularly on the part of the Attorney General, Mr. H. Cohen.

Kol Ha'am adversely comments on Premier Ben-Gurion's plea for constituency elections, intended, according to the paper, to suppress left-list representation.

Agency Must Buy Half Its Blankets Locally

In view of the pressing need for blankets for immigrants, the Public Committee for the Protection of Local Products, yesterday, directed the Jewish Agency to order 40,000 blankets from local manufacturers as a condition for permitting it to import the same number.

The Committee also decided to require the Agency to determine ahead of time the quantity of blankets needed, in accordance with immigration prospects, and to order them locally.

U.S. Plane Lost With 59 Aboard

LAJES AIR BASE, Azores, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. Air Force gave up hope tonight for 59 persons aboard a military air transport DC-6 that vanished on a night flight from Britain to the Azores islands. "We must presume the plane lost," an Air Force spokesman said after 10 hours of intensive search along its 2,400-kms. course.

Red Tape Strangling Rumanian Farms

By DANIEL NORMAN

LONDON.— RED tape is strangling Rumania's State farms. Although they have almost twice as much land as they had in 1953, it is officially admitted that they are not yet paying their way. Independent farmers still produce — as in 1953 — three-quarters of the country's marketable grain.

The head of one State farm told the official Communist newspaper "Scinteia": "We have to deal with such a quantity of paper that at the end of the month we are simply paper-drunk." And "Scinteia" itself has used up three columns of its own paper to explain why.

"The whole management of the State farms (GAS) including managers, engineers, accountants and other experts," it says, is engaged exclusively in dealing with "the avalanche of circulars, addresses, orders, dispositions and notes" that come down to them from the Ministry of State Farms through the regional GAS trusts.

The agricultural engineers almost never get out into the field, for they have become "civil servants," starting at eight o'clock in the morning and working for eight hours a day — at their desks. And since the GAS headquarters start work at eight o'clock, even the labourers in many places have got into the habit of not going into the fields at dawn, as all good farmers do, but at eight o'clock, too.

The source of the paper deluge is the Ministry itself. "From the regional GAS trust in Bucharest," says the newspaper, "some 1,200 pages are sent out daily to the State farms because it receives from the Ministry 40 to 50 orders and circulars every day — and the business of the regional trusts is to multiply these and transmit them to the State farms. Often, the farms receive the same circular from several of the Ministry's offices, and they have to send them all out as they stand."

For many State farms, continues "Scinteia," the plans have become "simply bureaucratic formalities, for centralism is such that the Plans need to be approved by the Ministry itself. And often the authorization which should arrive at the beginning of the farming year only reaches its destination after the work period of the plan has expired." "Scinteia" gives the example of the approved plans for one State farm for 1955 not reaching the farm "in its modified, definitive form approved by the Ministry" until February, 1956.

Red tape has led to even worse results or what "Scinteia" calls "absurd and ridiculous things," and it quotes the example of the regional trust at Constanza, where apparently, the sheep were not shorn at the normal clipping season — "because the necessary authorization from the Ministry had not come through."

(Copyright)

Notice to Participants in Shemen's Prize Contest

The response to Shemen's Prize Contest has been greater than expected and many thousands of entries have been received from all over the country.

Sorting out of so many entries takes some time, and results will therefore be published somewhat later than expected.

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AUCTION SALE

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This auction will offer outstanding objects, both in quality and beauty.

The sale will surpass all previous ones. It is another opportunity to acquire valuable objects at a fraction of their real value.

THE AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE
Tuesday, October 16, 1956, between 10-1, and 4-7 at 35 Rehov Basel (Fire Brigade Bldg.), Tel Aviv.

The objects will be on view at the show rooms in 35 Rehov Basel, Tel Aviv

Tomorrow, Oct. 13, 1956 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. continuous
Sunday, October 14, 1956 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. " "
Monday, October 15, 1956 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. " "

Listed below are a few of the objects:

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Democrats Waging Tough Campaign

SETBACKS FOR EISENHOWER

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON. —

YOU hear it tentatively proposed in conversation, hinted at in articles, toyed with as a delicious new possibility by Democrats, and rejected as something horrible by Republicans — the possibility that President Eisenhower might be beaten in the November elections.

Very few believe it very deeply, yet now for the first time it is being seriously discussed in America. The basis of this sudden and slight uncertainty seems to be the fact that many who simply voted against Truman in 1952, who called themselves Democrats yet voted for Eisenhower, are returning to their traditional loyalties. Subjected as he is for the first time in four years to the denunciations that are the bread-and-butter of an election, many Americans are realizing almost with surprise that Eisenhower is a Republican, not simply a good man above politics.

The Democrats are waging a tough and skilful campaign. Evidence of this effectiveness can be found in the fact that many Republicans are blaming Stevenson for leaving the high intellectual plateau he inhabited four years ago and acting like any candidate. More important, he has forced the President down, too, has forced him to indulge in the sort of controversy and angry refutation that Eisenhower has always avoided up to now.

Little Man Neglected

The Democrats have created an impression rather than pointed up any specific issues; it is an impression of a Republican Party that is careless of the ordinary man's interests, that is controlled by the rich, that is complacent in the face of gathering crisis, and that claims as its achievement the prosperity that could hardly have been avoided.

Curiously enough it is in foreign affairs that they have been most successful. Almost all the poll-takers and the travelling, prying journalists have been surprised to find how large this looms. The Republican case is a simple and an effective one. It is that President Eisenhower stopped one war and prevented others. It is not easy to answer on a popular level. Yet, almost single-handed, Adlai Stevenson has induced this curious unease. He has been helped by Mr. Dulles.

Mr. Dulles is a hero figure to very few. It is confidently believed in Washington that he will be replaced early next year. And the idea that he has presided over a hand-to-mouth, unplanned policy is accepted even among many Republicans.

Then, too, there is the person of the President. It is no longer sacrosanct. The health issue has receded in importance and in its place has come the suggestion that this upright man is not master in his own house. Actual dislike of Eisenhower seems confined to farmers, intellectuals and newspapermen. The magic of his name still works, but again and again you meet people who voted once for him and will not vote again because of the men around him, because he is the prisoner of business.

Then there are the domestic issues. All these can be lumped under the head of bigness against care for the individual. This too, is effective and even when the issues are too complicated or remote to be fully understood, they leave their little festering barbs in the minds of people who have given up hoping to be bank presidents. Part of this is the frequent accusation that the Republicans "give away" the natural resources of the country to great companies rather than develop them on a Government basis.

Human Reaction

Then, too, there has been a very human reaction against the very rectitude of the Republicans. Probably no Administration and certainly no President in history has so heatedly and so frequently protested its honesty or reacted so violently against the accusations of its opponents, accusations which up to now have been the small change of American politics. Some of the old, native irreverence of the Americans has returned. Undoubtedly it was stimulated by the spectacle of the Republican Convention — a fixed, disciplined and rehearsed assembly that bored the nation. And now, if only for a little while, the respectful hush is being broken.

All this amounts to the fact that America is having a real election — which is something that was unthinkable three months ago. It is not a very gentle one. There is still no real general doubt but that Eisenhower will be returned, but before that happens he will have been subjected to some of the democratic humiliation that all politicians know and the issues before this nation will have been thoroughly and often intelligently aired. For America and its friends all this is pure gain.

Vice-Presidency

What about the Vice-Presidential Candidates? To the American newspaper-man, one of the chief practical differences between the Republicans and the Democrats just now is that the former can organise a laundry service and the latter cannot. This is more significant than it sounds.

Each party at present has its Vice-Presidential candidate out on tour in hired Super Constellations. Each plane contains the Vice-Presidential candidate, (Mr. Richard Nixon has brought his wife; Mrs. Kefauver is showing unmistakable signs of being tired of politics) speech writers, organizers, Press agents, secretaries, typewriters, a duplicating machine, and at least a dozen reporters.

In the Nixon flying caravan, all is organized with a naval precision. Everything happens on time. Promptly at 1.30 a.m. the plane reaches Louisville, a thousand of the faithful are there, standing under lights, summoned by careful staff work. Mr. Nixon shakes hands for precisely 20 minutes. A small boy asks for an autograph. A secretary hands him a card already signed. One last porcelain smile gleaming in the fluorescent lights and the police start their motor cycles; Mr. Nixon sits in his car; the Press, tired and obviously thirsty, get into their bus.

An organizer hands them each a hotel key already labelled with their name. "There'll be refreshments waiting in Room 301." He leers in a manner that means hard liquor all over the English-speaking world. And at the hotel they take the laundry away and have it ready on the plane next afternoon.

Estes Kefauver

Not so the Democrats.

The day before, Senator Estes Kefauver came to Louisville. The plane was half an hour late. The Mayor, a neat little, white-haired, twinkling man was waiting. The airport lobby was aswirl with male politicians. The Mayor was affable and he never stopped working. He was talking to a group of journalists. He was telling about a local newspaper called the "Kentucky Irish American." "It's run by a fine boy," he said. "Has his own name for everything and everyone. Ought to issue a dictionary with his leader columns. Hi, Joe, how's it going? Yes, he calls our leading newspaper the Ivory Tower. And he calls the Republicans the 'Ascendancy.' That's Irish for the Upper Classes I guess. Hi, Charlie! See that man? Best worker we've got." (An elderly man without a coat on but with a splendid pair of braces, hurried past carrying a bundle of placards nailed to poles).

The planes were announced. Armed policemen in riding breeches — they look like amateur storm troopers, but tend to be Irish and easy — stood in a great circle facing outwards round the plane — as if it were going to unload a cargo of gold. The Mayor and about 20 of us stood while the steps were set in place. I refused a placard. The door opened and out came the trapped journalists.

They were haggard with exhaustion. They looked soiled and rumpled.

So we waited, clustered, round the steps, in the shadow of the placards. Mostly they just read, "Adlai and Estes." At last he appeared. Very tall. Very red in the face. A long amiable, rather strong face. He smiled. "Wave, Estes, Wave," shouted a photographer. He waved.

He came down and shook the Mayor's hand. He shook any hand he could reach. He shook mine. "What is your last name again?" he said. "Good," he said, "good, why don't you string along for a bit."

His technique is different from Mr. Nixon's. He is invariably late and he has this obsession about hands.

Nor was there any laundry for "the boys." These tours last two or three weeks and are slightly more than flesh and blood can stand. They are the stiffest in American history. They are already talking of reverting to the old way of "whistle-stopping" by train.

(OPNS)

Electoral Fever in the U.S. Presidential campaign mounts as November 6 approaches. Biggest asset of the Republicans is President Eisenhower, pictured here waving goodbye, as he leaves — with his wife Mamie and son Major John — for a campaign speech.

WARM WELCOME IN ASIA FOR SHARETT

By a Special Correspondent

BEFORE Mr. Moshe Sharett left on his Asian tour he announced that his general purpose was to renew existing friendship and make the acquaintance of statesmen he had not met before. It was therefore appropriate that his tour should begin in Burma which is so closely allied to Israel.

Indeed the reception accorded the ex-Prime Minister could not have been more cordial were this one of the most official state visits and not an admittedly unofficial mission. Heading the receiving dignitaries at the airport was U Nu, former Prime Minister of Burma. But most impressive was the line of 55 Israeli men and women comprising the Israel Legation and the medical, agricultural, engineering and mechanical experts and their wives. They symbolised the close ties of mutual co-operation between the two countries.

First stop after arrival was the President's palace, where Mr. Sharett signed the visitor's book. Then began an unending round of talks, lunches and dinners. To get Mr Sharett to all the functions on time, special traffic police were laid on and he was accompanied by motor cyclists sounding sirens. A special guard of honour was also appointed to the guest house placed at Mr. Sharett's disposal on the lake shore near Rangoon. The President entertained the visitor at an intimate tea party in his palace. The lavish and brilliant hospitality was a clear token of both personal and national friendship.

The talks with Burmese leaders were most gratifying and left no doubt the firmness of Burma's intention — shared by Israel — to deepen and broaden the relationship between the two countries in a lasting manner. They also reflected the sense of identity in the great tasks of reconstruction facing the two countries which became independent almost simultaneously.

The visit lasted one week out of which two days were devoted to a flying visit by special plane to the Shan States, one of the component States of the Union, situated in the interior of the country. The scenic beauty of that area is breath-taking. Its fertility and potential wealth are such that an Israeli may perhaps be excused for feeling a little envious. The abundance of water, the thick crop soil, the luscious jungle vegetation, all these call for a great and sustained effort of development. Israel's name has also penetrated into that area. Leading officials of the local state administration asked pertinent questions about training facilities in Israel for their agriculturists, mainly in the field of co-operative practices.

The trip to the Shan States also pointed up Burma's major and tragic problem, that of the strength-sapping fight against insurgents of various affiliations. A convoy of ten carry wound its way from the little airstrip at Heho through the mountains of the Shan States. It included military and police detachments at its front and at its rear. But what was not divulged until the trip was over, was that in the jungle on both sides of the road additional detachments had been placed discreetly, to make assurance doubly sure. The fight against the insurgents has been going on ever since the Union of Burma gained its independence nine years ago. Most of these areas have by now been contr l, and all but the Communist insurgents have ceased to be a major headache though the menace from them is perhaps greater than ever before.

As a result of all this, Burma's Government, which seems to know quite well what it wants in the field of general economic development, has had to postpone many of its most constructive tasks and give the highest priority to the complete suppression of the rebellion.

The devastation caused by this extended struggle — the end of which has been promised in two years' time — has gone very deep and spread very wide. The Government of Burma is nevertheless doing its best to further economic advance in the more pressing fields. Its refusal to accept direct unpaid-for aid from any power is well-known. It must therefore rely on its own resources but also employs outside technical skills in many fields. The local Israel community of specialists in a variety of branches is symptomatic of the Burmese effort.

They are in high spirits and keen on their jobs. It has been very gratifying indeed to hear on excellent authority that, in Burma's opinion, these Israelis are pulling their professional weight and are giving satisfaction.

Mr. Sharett's programme also included talks with various groups and individuals in connection with the forthcoming Asian Socialist Conference to be held in Bombay in November. Here again both form and content of the meetings showed the easy and natural comradeship between one of the leaders of Israel's Labour Movement and his Burmese colleagues.

Men who had been to Israel were thirsty for news on the smallest details of events since their visits; others were anxious to gain as much as possible basic information by word of mouth. One of the most pleasant sessions was the get-together meeting with some ten of Burma's military service chiefs. All but one of these, it turned out, had been in Israel at one time or another! They have become Israel's Ambassadors of Goodwill in their country.

The visit to Burma has been marked by cordiality as well as straightforwardness and frankness in the discussions. The reception by public and Press alike, and the general atmosphere surrounding him cannot but have left a deep and happy impression on Mr. Sharett. One would like to hope that reciprocal feelings will remain in the hearts of his hosts.

The Young Russians IV — *By William C. Just*

Stalinist Dilemma

WHAT does the ordinary Soviet citizen think of Stalin now? And especially the young, brought up and educated during the years of Stalin's reign? What do they think of the present Government, its personalities, its policies?

My mind was full of these questions when I set out on my journey to Moscow. It seemed to me that I had a good chance of learning something about it, mainly because I know Russian and the Russian youth, and, besides making my own contacts, I should be interpreting for my friends, I knew it would not be easy.

A student friend of mine who had lately visited the Soviet Union with a delegation from this country assured me that everyone he talked to gave him practically identical answers to all his questions.

"On one occasion," he said, "two of us were talking to a group of some twenty Russian students. There was hardly an issue on which we two shared the same view. There was not a single point on which all twenty Russian students did not agree unanimously. And all the answers, of course, followed exactly the official line."

Unanimity of Thought

Not unnaturally, he concluded that all Soviet citizens think identically on all points — and that what they think is what the Press and the propaganda apparatus tell them to think. It was an erroneous conclusion. The trouble is that Russians talking in groups to foreigners through Soviet interpreters will always take the line of least resistance. But if you get them separately, in ones and twos and can talk to them in their own language, showing an intimate understanding of their background — then they will often open up.

At any rate, this is what I found. During my stay I talked with people who displayed a great variety of opinion — from diehard Stalinites, who defended their hero stubbornly even in those of his actions which have been publicly condemned by his successors, to conscious oppositionists; from officials, guides, etc., who automatically took the official line, to very ordinary people who regarded politics as an unmitigated evil and took no interest in them.

One day at the Technical Institute in Kiev two of us had a long conversation with two students in their early twenties — true products of the Stalin regime. One of them, Sergei, spent a good deal of time explaining to us how mistaken we were in our misjudgment of Stalin. "You are simply jumping to false conclusions," he insisted: "Stalin was a very great man indeed, and he did many great deeds. Admittedly he made a few minor mistakes, but these were due to minor faults of character. After all, there can be no such thing as perfection in a human being."

My companion, an American, was getting hot under the collar. "Minor mistakes!" he interrupted — "Thousands of Communist leaders tortured and shot for nothing.... Millions sent to Siberia.... The country not prepared for war, so that millions more died in consequence.... You call those minor mistakes?" I supported my American friend, but Sergei would not give an inch: "Anyone faced with such terrible and vast problems was bound to make mistakes. You ignore the circumstances."

And so it went on, and could have gone on all night. But we turned from the past to the present, and were interested to hear that the era of mistakes was closed. The existence of a collective leadership, Sergei said, made further mistakes impossible. "Anyway, the Party can never be wrong. We have one Party, and that Party represents the people. So how can it possibly be wrong."

His friend, Vasily, was less rigid. He was not a Komsomol member; and when I asked him what the Courts and the Supreme Soviet had been doing in Stalin's time he was ready to agree that the Supreme Soviet should sit longer, not just for a few days each year, and that it should keep a controlling eye on legislation and the administration of the country. He agreed, also, that the Courts should have more independence and not allow their prerogatives to be usurped by "outside influences." But further than this he would not go.

I came across this idea of a more powerful Supreme Soviet more than once. A Moscow student, entirely loyal to the regime, thought that very soon a "Question Time" would be introduced into the Supreme Soviet sessions. But he rejected the idea of a multi-party system. "I think such a system is bad. The parties simply compete for favour and fight each other, neglecting the true interests of the country." And, in fact, this is a point of view not easy to oppose with absolute conviction.

Another thing I asked about whenever it was possible was how Khrushchev's "secret" speech had been made known to the people, and what its effect had been. One official went so far as to admit that the youth of the country had acclaimed Stalin as the symbol of all that was noble and best in life, and thought him infallible. "In the war they often went into the attack with the watery: 'For our homeland! For Stalin!' ('*Za rodinu! Za Stalina!*') and died with his name on their lips." And he admitted that the de-Stalinization was indeed a most trying experience. "Some suffered deeply."

Student Reaction

Two Moscow students described the meeting at which the speech had been read to them:—

We knew about it vaguely beforehand. And then one day a special meeting was announced to be held in the assembly hall of our institute. We all had to show our Komsomol cards (100 per cent of the students at that institute were Komsomol members; in other universities the speech was read at general students' meetings). The hall was packed and there was an atmosphere of excitement and anticipation. The chairman, a member of the Komsomol Committee, got up and said that he was about to read to us an important document from the historical Twentieth Congress. He emphasized that this document emanated from the closed session (the Russians avoid calling it a secret session) and that it was for the personal information of Party members and Komsomols. He then read the speech, without comment.

Everybody I asked insisted that they all had the full text read to them.

Some students failed to draw the correct conclusion (I was told by a Komsomol official.) Brief discussions were held after the reading of the speech, and sometimes a student would get up and say: "After all we have heard, Stalin should be wiped out entirely. How can we respect his memory any more?" Others went too far the other way. They defended Stalin in everything and were indignant at the Party's condemnation. In this they manifested an incorrect appreciation. They failed to understand that while Stalin had performed great services for his country, nevertheless, because of certain prevailing conditions and personal qualities, he made serious mistakes.

Some of the students were less inhibited in conversation: "It was as though we had been suddenly hit over the head," one girl explained. "For weeks we simply could not get things straight. We talked about nothing else among ourselves, unendingly."

What struck me as interesting was that the Komsomols considered it quite natural that the speech had not been published for everyone to see, that they themselves had never been allowed to set eyes on the speech. On the contrary, they seemed proud of the confidence placed in them; after all, they had been allowed to hear a reproduction of a speech made in closed session to the highest Party gathering. This was privilege enough. And, indeed, I gathered that large numbers of Soviet citizens had not even had the speech read to them and had had to pick up what they could from friends in private and from far from complete references in the newspapers. (*Copyright*).

This is number four of a series. The first three articles appeared on October 5, 8 and 10.

Chemical Vital to Life

By THOMAS R. HENRY

STORRS, Conn. — SOME unknown vital chemical is necessary for life to start. It is produced inside the egg, from which all higher forms of animal life emerge, at a certain temperature. This is why an egg must be heated in order to hatch, it was reported to the American Institute of Biological Sciences here by Dr. E. Glenn Richards of the University of Minnesota. His experiments were with the eggs of milk weed bugs, but apparently the findings apply throughout nature. He subjected these eggs to temperatures from tropical heat to near freezing. Below 67 degrees Fahrenheit, he found, the production of the mysterious vitality factor is too slow.

Every egg, he pointed out, is a combination of growing embryo and stored food. Normally, the embryo grows inside the egg, hatches and then grows to maturity. But Dr Richards has found that hatching does not necessarily mean a young organism capable of growing. It can grow only if it has been provided with a sufficient amount of the mysterious "vitality factor." This can, however, be supplied by a vitamin-rich diet, if the organism is hatched alive. It follows, he said, that the factor must involve synthesis of some vital chemical within the egg. (*News*)

HIDDEMUP BOYS!

By GERDA L. COHEN

WHAT with the World Series loading the wires, and free mitts being distributed by the Zionist Organization of America, we thought it about time to learn the difference between a strike and a home run. Let's go to the ball game! That very afternoon a historic match was fought out between our local lads and a select team from a pair of American destroyers. The home victory gave panache to Baseball Week, which ZOA has boosted to popularize yet another harmless Yankee vice: gum-chewing and jive being rather passé.

The little football field at Ramat Gan had a mournful appearance when the players trickled in. A scrum of Maccabi fellows went on doggedly training while the first arrivals tested their form by hurling a hard ball at 300 kilometres per hour. We hastily retired to the sideline: a concrete wall behind some weary fencing on the point of disintegration. Our team donned red jerseys with "Tel Ganim" in white, and high felt caps designed for an inner helmet. Tel Ganim are top of the Israel League, which includes four other teams: from Gesher Hasiv, Timorim, and Herut Bet, all Anglo-Saxonized settlements, and from the United States Embassy. Tel Ganim conquered the League mainly through a diminutive, inconspicuous player known as "Big Lou" in the sport world. Mr. Lou Verdon does things with documents in the Canadian Embassy when he is not pitching a ball at a victim. "If a batsman doesn't hit a ball three times in succession, he's out," explained a little girl in pig-tails who'd come right off the cover of Ladies Home Journal. "Lou gets 'em out, gee...." she even halted her gum-gymnastics to let out a sigh of admiration.

Get Ready for the Pitch

In deep conference with Lou stood the team captain, Harry Axelrod, a fair, rotund engineer from Bedek aircraft maintenance. Weight prevented him from darting around the field, but had the advantage of anchoring him to the patch just behind the batsman. There he crouched, in a mask highly reminiscent of Congo head-hunters' millinery, yelling to Lou — "pitch-em up pitch-em up, boy!" Right behind him, also hidden in a fearsome mask, the umpire got as near as possible to the ball.

Why? Pig-tails informed us: "To see if it's a foul, of course." Another Canadian Embassy man, Mr. John Dowie, acted as team manager. He looked anxious, and no wonder. First Base (for the ignorant, the player who tries to get a batsman out before he can reach the sand-bag) had flown to Paris on the eve of the great match. First Base being chief pilot in El Al, he could hardly object. Two other players, Sam and Bill, also fly for El Al. Tel Ganim rely on the airline's flight supervisor Mr. Tom Jones, to hit up a good few runs. Mr. Jones switched from cricket to the ball-game when he joined El Al, and now talks of nothing but World Series. So the team manager has a delicate task. If the senior employees wangle themselves to be in Israel for the big games, the pilots get offended.

Tel Ganim co-opted a strong player from the Embassy team that afternoon: Father Brian, who hurried in beaming to change his brown Franciscan robe for old jeans. He guarded third base, shouting encouragement louder than anyone else. Father Brian teaches at the St. Anthony school in Jaffa, and runs very fast. He collided with a Maccabi footballer who was still dodging around taking no notice of the interlopers.

Yankee Reinforcement

A busload of Yankee sailors arrived in immaculate white, faintly grinning when they saw the "diamond" and a motley gang of halfbacks and local urchins lounging around on it. The sailors emerged in smart green jerkins labelled: "Sperry 607." Part of the team hailed from the sister destroyer, "Edward R. Meale 693," and they'd never played with their colleagues, only against them. Maybe that is why Tel Ganim "took the pants off them in a stiff fight," to quote the manager. Not long ago Tel Ganim did the same to a crew from SS Putnam, another battleship.

Some of the Yanks thought it rather peculiar that they should visit the Holy Land, inhabited by Jews and Arabs, and the minute they go ashore be dragged off to a ball-game. Tattooed and muscular, they made a great impression on the Ramat Gan children who clutched the wire fence, chewing solemnly. They had the clean-limbed look of a Kolynos advertisement, and were very polite. "Your first time in Israel?" we queried. "Yes ma'm, I guess none of 'um been here before." "D'you find it hot?" "No ma'm, it ain't hot for me. I'm from down south, ma'm."

Their pitcher, a Mr. Bagley, baked bread for the Sperry, and had wiry wrists, from tossing loaves perhaps. At any rate he prevented Tel Ganim from whacking the ball into the Yarkon river. "Hiddemup hiddemupboy!" call eight batsman waiting for their turn. And from both sides come torrents of heated gibberish understood only by the initiated, to "sendemfast hiddawayson and lessgonow, babe." Compared with the religious calm of cricket, this is hullabaloo.

We are not too sure that the hitter smote any the harder for it all. Most of the time, he just gritted his teeth and swung the stick round his head, while the catcher pounced, his great left-hand like a gorilla's paw. The Tel Ganim mascot, the 13 year old son of Second Base, hopped about in miniature uniform. His papa, Pete Rivas, chalked up the winning run together with a joyful Father Brian. We were bewildered by the rapid traffic of teams across the "diamond," obeying rules as yet clouded in mystery for us.

Pig-tails took out her plug to explain about innings. Then she noted in a cynical voice: "Gee, they're shouten' as much you would think it wus real base-ball." Isn't this the real thing, we demand. "Course not. This us silly old sawft-ball!" She had indeed revealed the horrid truth. They were making a big fuss about a game we'd played at the Northampton Girls School, called rounders in England, and softball in America. We used to play in navy-blue gym knickers on a spare corner of the Grammar school cricket pitch. The Grammar pupils shouted rude comments through knot-holes in the fence. Softball is a mild version of the genuine article, with a less dangerous ball, no armour, and a diminished diamond. Women and children favour it. The ZOA organizer told us. He's campaigning for the game here, as football is far too energetic for the summer. To avert confusion, they talk of baseball, as our youth is not yet able to appreciate the difference. But once we'd remembered Northampton Girls and the rounders champ, the World Series lost its glamour.

HEARD ABROAD

When a woman behaves like a man, why doesn't she behave like a nice man?

— Dame Edith Evans.

There is abroad in society something amounting to envy mixed with hatred of the man of intellect. The tide is running against him.

— Sir Edwin Herbert, addressing the Law Society Conference.

Personally I don't think we should upset the world for a mere thirty shillings.

— Mr. Bernard Breanink-meyer (of C & A Modes).

A woman who has 10 children is reckoned highly fertile and with 15 she approaches the phenomenal. Yet the domestic pig of comparable size and on much the same diet, produces as many every year.

— Dr. C.H. Goodhart, at the British Association meeting.

We shall not allow foreign cars to feast on our meat while most of our people eat bread with salt and onions.

— Sheikh el Bakriwy, Egyptian Minister of Religious Educational Affairs.

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	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. Oct. 15	0830	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1055	C.Y./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE. Oct. 16	0630	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0830	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1850	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Oct. 17	1000	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1115	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. Oct. 18	0800	EL AL	Port-Lamy, Bouaville, Johannesburg
	0805	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0830	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
	1040	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRIDAY Oct. 19	1005	C.Y./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, Boston, New York
	0715	EL AL	Istanbul

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Air Views and News

Linking London and Lydda

By AIRBORNE

THROUGH the courtesy of Peltours, the Israel Agents of Cyprus Airways, this writer was able to join the maiden flight of the new BEA service from London to Israel.

We were flown from Haifa Airport on Sunday morning by a Cyprus Airways Dakota, wined and lunched at Kyrenia, allowed to roam the quiet streets of Nicosia, dined on a plentiful liquid diet of cocktails at a special party at the Ledra Palace hotel and finally embarked on the British European Airways plane which touched down on its way from London in inaugurate the new flight.

The plane, which was piloted by Chief Pilot Ruddlesdin of Cyprus Airways, is a Viscount model 700D and has four Rolls Royce Dart turbo-prop engines. They are assembled as interchangeable power eggs complete with tubular mountings. The Rotor propellors are only 3 metres in diameter. This allows for easy access for servicing purposes.

The low-slung streamlined plane is as beautiful within as it looks from without. Seats are well placed near specially shaped windows which give a wide view to every passenger. One cannot speak of the quality of food provided as we embarked too late for dinner; but we were subjected not unwillingly to frequent relays of liquid refreshment. The service was excellent to begin with and seemed to improve as time went on. But it was not so overwhelming as to prevent a seasoned flyer like the writer delighting in the silken smooth vibrationless passage afforded by the turbo-prop engines. The plane can fly with complete comfort to the passengers — the cabin is fully pressurized — above any sticky weather.

55 Minute Flight

The journey to Tel Aviv took only 55 minutes and the plane, its passengers and crew were again entertained at Lydda airport where speeches of welcome were given and greetings exchanged between representatives of the British Embassy, South African Peltours chief Max Spitz, Mr. Uri Michaeli, director of Civil Aviation and his namesake of the Government Tourist Corporation, Mr. Arthur Super Assistant Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, expressed thanks on behalf of the journalists who had been along.

The new service will leave London twice a week on Sundays and Fridays. It takes off at 9.30 a.m., calls at Rome, Athens, Nicosia and Lydda arriving at the terminal at Lod Or Friday it touches Milan instead of Rome. The return journey takes place on Mondays and Fridays. Take-off is at 10.35 from Lydda, arriving in London at 21.00 hours on Mondays and 21.05 hours on Fridays.

This flight is direct without any change of plane and is hours faster than any service now extant between Lydda and London. It will only be surpassed when Britannias come into service with El Al some time next year.

Restoration of the direct British-flown link between Israel and London was largely due to the efforts of Israel Peltours chief Carl Nathan. Apart from the political and economic problems which he had to solve, Mr. Nathan had a large number of technical difficulties to overcome. To take one example: fuelling of the Viscounts required the fitting of very special nozzles to the pumps; an operation much more intricate than it sounds.

Ask the Giraffe

Giraffes are expected to provide a clue as to why jet pilots black out when going into steep dives and turns.

A team of medical men is visiting A game reserve in South Africa to determine why these long necked animals don't fall unconscious every time they bend their necks to take a drink of water.

Start of the investigation revolves round the fact that a giraffe's blood pressure is equivalent to that of 80mm. of mercury, or about five times the amount in a human being. The walls of the aorta of a giraffe's heart are about 18 times as thick as a man's. His blood cells are two-and-a-half times smaller, presumably because it's lungs cannot clear the blood completely of carbon dioxide every time the blood circulates. One question the scientists are asking is why the small veins in a giraffe's legs do not burst from the tremendous pressure of the blood. Is it only because they are wrapped in sheaths of tough elastic muscle?

Answer to these questions may provide the clues scientists are seeking in connection with blacking out of jet pilots.

Tasmanian Devil

By JOHN DAVY

LONDON, (OFNS).—THE "Tasmanian Devil," a strange animal which lives in the backlands of Tasmania and which it was believed had become extinct, is apparently still surviving, fleeting reports from reliable witnesses who claim to have seen tracks of the animal in densely wooded country have reached the Brussels headquarters of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

The Tasmanian Devil, otherwise called the Tasmanian wolf, or thylacine, is not a wolf at all, but like other Australian mammals, is a pouched animal, or marsupial, like the kangaroo. (When the young of marsupials are born they creep into the mother's pouch, and remain there for the first stages of their development.

The thylacine is striped dark grey and brown, and is a particularly swift runner, but despite this, its existence is threatened by the dingo. The dingo, a kind of wild dog that does not bark, was introduced to the island by man, and has wreaked considerable havoc among the wild life of Australia and Tasmania.

Dostoievsky Anniversary

By IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Habimah presents: The Brothers Karamazov. By: Fyodor Dostojevsky. Mistress: Nathan Alterman. Directed by: Ber Friedland.

IT is fitting and proper that the Habimah should mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of Dostoievsky's death, or for that matter any other anniversary of this great Russian writer. The Habimah always invest the Russian plays with an air of rightness and verity which is sometimes missing from their productions of plays from other lands. Marilyn Monroe will insure Dostoievsky's immortality for the rest of the world by playing Grushenka in the Hollywood version of The Brothers Karamazov, which adds an extra piquancy to the Habima's production.

The play which was adopted from the Novel by Jacque Copeau and Jean Croix gets off to a slow start. Several of the characters are introduced by long, uninterrupted monologues. The story is based on a study of the developing madness in the Karamazov brothers and the redemption of one brother through love and faith. Fortunately we are spared the clinical jargon which infests many present day treatments of the same subject. It is an intensely human drama, sometimes spoiled by weaknesses inherent in the dramatization and sometimes by weaknesses in the acting and production. The Habima take full advantage of the opportunity of the masochistic possibilities. "Ze-she Mey," how they suffer!

The casting and the acting are very uneven. Ari Kutai who plays the father of the brothers legitimate and illegitimate is very good as the old reprobate who has brought his sons up to despise him. Shimon Finkel, on the other hand, is badly miscast as Dmitri, the dashing and reckless young lover. Why in the world does the Habimah think that everytime they have such a role at their disposal Finkel must play it, I cannot understand. He is a good actor, and when given the proper role, an excellent actor, but the time has come for him to realize that his forte on the stage is not the juvenile lead. Misha Asherov was adequate as Ivan, the intellectual Karamasov, but little more. He suggested none of the violent suppressed emotion that is inherent in Ivan, and for the most part just looked gloomy and morose. Alexy, the prototype of goodness, the brother who abandons the peace and quiet of his monastery in a vain attempt to save the family, looked and acted very mild and peaceful. The undoubted hit of the production is Raphael Klatzkin, who acted the epileptic, illegitimate Smerdyakov with deep understanding and conviction. It is an unusual thing for an Israel audience to let themselves go with applause even at the end of an act, and almost unheard of for them to applaud at the end of some particular scene. Klatzkin amply deserved the unusual ovation he received at the end of his big moment.

Two Attractive Women

The two women in the cast looked very attractive indeed. Miriam Zohar was quite good in the gratifying role of Grushenka. She was coquettish and serious in turn, moved with graceful assurance, and was quite enchanting. Her range of emotion is still limited and she is weakest in scenes of violence or passion. When, for instance Dmitri makes his altogether unconvincing gesture of suicide, she screams as if she'd had a mouse rather than if she were trying to prevent a great tragedy. Shoshana Ravid plays the stubborn and self righteous Katrina too much on one key. Her voice can be attractive, but she has a tendency to keep it flat which makes for monotony.

Many of the faults as well as the undoubted virtues in the production are due to the direction of Zvi Friedland. The air of authenticity and the mood of the play are right, but the slowness and dullness of some parts are wrong. The settings of Genia Berger are good in a negative way. They are not outstanding for beauty or brilliance, but they at no time obtrude or spoil the atmosphere.

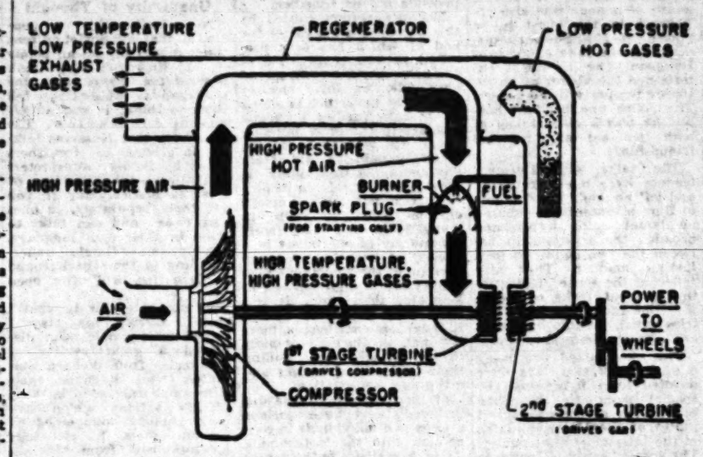
New Look in Cars—Turbine Power Unit

By HAIM BEN-ZVI

SINCE 1950, when the British Rover turbine car surprised the world with its first and successful test run, great progress has been made in the design, technology and manufacture of automobile gas turbines.

Although this type of power unit has found wide application in aviation ever since 1942, it showed some shortcomings when first used in cars. The main disadvantages were difficulties in finding tinfoil metals which could stand the turbine's extremely high temperatures of up to 2000°C, and a very high fuel consumption. These shortcomings do not exist in high-powered aeroplane turbines, which are built of much thicker vanes, and moving at high speeds, obtain more efficient fuel use.

It is therefore quite natural that development work was concentrated in these two fields, obtaining positive results in a relatively short period. Heat-resistant metals such as Nimonic and Inconel were developed, and to combat high fuel consumption, a heat exchanger or regenerator was introduced. As a result of the latter, fuel consumption equals that of a conventional piston engine with a similar power output.



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION GAS TURBINE

The outstanding advantages of the gas turbine over the reciprocating piston engine are that, due to its rotational and uninterrupted operation, it is vibration-free; that it burns all fuels; and that, consisting as it does of only one-quarter the number of parts there are in the conventional engine, it weighs little, is easy to maintain, and has a simple lubrication system.

Quickly recognising these important pluses, important car manufacturers the world over have taken up Rover's challenge and set up research teams to develop this type of power plant.

One of the latest developments in the field is the Chrysler Corporation's "Turbine Special" installed in a Plymouth and successfully run for a 5,000-kilometre stretch from New York City to Los Angeles. It was announced after the test run that the turbine car experienced fewer failures than newly designed piston engines on the same run. The fuel consumption of the turbine car was about seven kilometres per litre at speeds of 80 to 65 k.p.h.

Spokesmen of the leading car manufacturers expect to put a gas turbine car on the market within three to ten years.

Bessemer Outdated

SHEFFIELD (OFNS). — IT is appropriate that the British Association's meeting at Sheffield this year has contributed an accession of a revolutionary new steel-making process. Not only is the city itself the home of the high-quality steel industry, but it was just 100 years after Bessemer had announced his discovery of an economic method of making steel from pig iron.

The new process was described by Sir Charles Goodeve, director of the British Iron and Steel Research Association, in his presidential address to the Chemistry section. It uses fine powdery iron ore and coal dust — neither of which can be used economically for steel-making at present. This is its first advantage. Secondly, "cyclosteel," as the process is called, will produce steel direct from the ore, making the intermediate stages of coking oven and blast furnace unnecessary. It may, therefore, eventually be cheaper.

The process is still in its very early stages, and no one can yet be certain that it will work, especially on an industrial scale. What happens is that coal dust and iron ore are blown into a stream of very hot gas in a long furnace. The ore is reduced to steel and slag, which are carried along as tiny drops of liquid in the gas stream and then separated by whirling the gas round at the end of the furnace (hence the name "cyclosteel"). This is, as Sir Charles pointed out, the Bessemer process "turned inside out" — instead of blowing gas into the ore, you blow ore into the gas.

There are many problems. The flame in the furnace is huge and difficult to control — it has already blown the furnace up at least once and several weeks have been needed for rebuilding. The molten steel and slag, combined with the hot gases, wreck any known furnace lining in a short time. It is hoped that a way may be found to form a layer of molten metal inside the furnace which will act as its own container and crucible, so to speak.

Radio Review

New Round Table Series

KOL Yisrael's winter schedule was officially inaugurated with a preliminary broadcast survey by its Programme Director, Dr. Spira. Unlike last winter, there is little to show in the way of new programmes, the main alterations being a matter of timing. This, of course, is not necessarily detrimental, and the broadcasting service cannot be expected to come up with major changes twice a year. The present structure is generally satisfactory, and although a little more initiative would have been welcome, the overall picture is reasonable.

Most of the innovations announced last week are in the field of Israel music, and especially welcome was the news of the increase in size of the Kol Yisrael orchestra. The usual difference between a winter and a summer schedule is that the latter is lighter, but we were assured that on the contrary, we can expect an additional light programme each evening. Other new series include a history of the development of man and a monthly visit to the street to hear the views of the common man on current problems.

Sunday's Round Table discussion dealt with the extent of democracy within Israel's parties. The team consisted of experienced participants in this series: Dr. Yohanan Bader, slow in tongue but nimble in mind; Shlomo Ginossar, clear, lucid and logical; and Shlomo Hillel and Baruch Ber proving worthy members. Yizhar Harari was nominally the moderator, but rushed in with very definite views and found himself in the thick of the argument — in fact, it was reminiscent of the common scene at all-in wrestling matches in which the combatants turn aside to beat up the referee.

The discussion was reasonably frank, although — except for one or two digs — any reference to any known party was purely accidental. The discussion was a bit too abstract, and would have been helped by the injection of concrete examples. Particularly interesting was the general acceptance of the fact of widespread disillusionment with existing parties in the country. As Harari noted in his summing-up, the distance between the various participants was not very great. On all sides there seemed to be a feeling that there exists frustration at the power of the party machine, but the suggestions for overcoming it were not too practical. All-round disgust with parties creates a dangerous political breeding-ground, and every effort must be made to prevent such an atmosphere from developing.

Brilliant Repartee

For the Oscar Wilde centenary feature, Michael Ohad turned to one of the lesser-known works. He by-passed the plays: "The Importance of Being Ernest" which is perhaps the perfect comedy but is widely known, while the other works may contain patches of brilliant repartee but are founded on chunks of outrageous melodrama. So he went to t' e short stories and adapted "Lord Arthur Savile's Crime" which, for all its comparative oblivion, is a typical sample of Wildean satire. The story relates the dilemma of a young lord told by a fortune teller that he will shortly commit a murder and lose a distant relative. His gay decision to get the matter over as soon as possible is perhaps the spiritual seed of a whole genre of British comedy (couldn't the quotation "He looked over the list of his friends and relatives, and, after careful consideration, determined to blow up his uncle, the Dean of Chichester" have equally emanated from "Kind Hearts and Coronets"?). There is an amusing twist in the end for good measure. The production of the broadcast was bright, the music well-chosen and the cast obviously enjoyed the romp.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Feature on Isadora Duncan (tonight at 8.30); William Byrd's "Great Service" (Sunday at 4); Mussorgsky's "Short and Happy Life of Frances Mezentsev" (Mon. at 8); Works for the Viola da Gamba, (Mon. at 10.15); Shalom Secker's Festival Songs; Baroque for Flute and Strings (Tues. at 9.15); "Rovers and Rogues" (series beginning Wed. at 10.30); "From Adam to Man" (series beginning Thurs. at 10.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
482, 249, 212.5 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.). 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including news): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Music only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Calisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R.). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R.). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" with the ensemble of the Army Central Command (Vocalists). 12.30 Military Bands (R.). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R.). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 2.30 "Kaleidoscope." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Readings from Plays. 4.50 Classical Request programme: Beethoven: Romances No. 1 and 2 for Violin & Orchestra (soloist: Jascha Heifetz); Britten: "The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra", op. 32 (Variations & Fugue on a Theme by Purcell); Copland: Ballet Suite from "Billy the Kid" (Conductor: Leopold Stokowski). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.40 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 "Our Political Front"—Talk. 8.10 Humorous Programme by M. Ohad. 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Rafael Rathaus: Preludes for Orchestra, played by the Louisville Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Robert Whitney. Bernard Reichel: Concertino for Piano & Orchestra, played by Christiane Montandon and the Swiss Romande Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Edmund Appia. Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in E-minor, op. 98, played by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Paul Paray. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Israel Songs (R.). 9.00 Morning Concert: Johann Pachelbel: Choral Preludes. J.S. Bach: Motet: Singet: Symphony No. 3 for Strings & Trumpets and Drums. Max Reinhardt: Nine Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto No. 2 in E-minor op. 64 (Soloist: Alfredo Campoli). 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Interlude. 12.35 Requests (R.). 1.00 "Stage & Screen." 1.45 Cantors' Spotlight. 2.15 Music and Stories of Opera. Puccini: "La Bohème" Act Three, Scene Two. Act Four. Last Story of the Week. 3.15 Lenit Music played by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. 4.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.35 "Bein Adam" 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions & Answers. — Shmuli Besen. 8.40 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 8.55 Bible Reading. Yehoshua — Chapters 16 & 17. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Israel Composers: Bernd Bergel: Divertimento for Orchestra. (Conductor: Moshe Badmor); Mary Lavry: Concerto for Harmonica & Orchestra (Soloist: Larry Adler). 10.00 "Bright Trumpets." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 466, 255, 49.9 & 49.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 34.9 & 49.3 M.): Today: 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

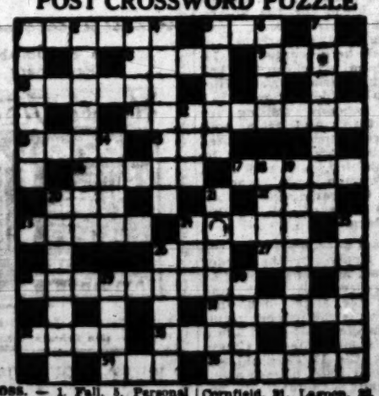
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Moggrazit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: (Programme to South Africa): 6.30 News. 6.35 Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat. Lech Lecha. 7.00 From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 For the Children. 6.50 Cantoral Selections. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat, Lech Lecha. 11.45 "Views on the News." Tomorrow: 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 This Also Happened. 11.45 The Week in the Knesset. 12.00 Melavey Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (441.6, 394, 225 & 208 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.20 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Cimarosa, Bach & Mozart. 8.30 Excerpts from Operas. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail (Greet your request". 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Reveille. 7.00 News. 7.20 Folk Dances. 7.30 The Week following Shabbat. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.30 "Musical Key." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. EUROPEAN BROADCASTS (12.09, 19.76, 19.82, 25.67 M.): 16.30-19.00 Today: News. News Talk. British Affairs. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.E. Affairs.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Full. 5. Personal joint. 9. Finally gives thanks for very little. 9. Sound of the chorus. 10. Might people strain to catch them? 11. May be a great help for communications. 13. String of pearls, perhaps. 15. What that strange man has is valuable. 16. Could you play a rag on it? 17. Travelling expenses. 20. Crikey, a bird with no tail! 22. This jury is not wanted in court. 23. Flower. 24. A ballerina appeared in red once. 26. Starting place. 27. Forbidden race, agriculturally speaking. 28. Not a building for symphony concerts. 31. Abandons certain natural products. 32. Sense. 33. Continental source of cane. 34. Portion of whelks. 35. Fruit for mother and child?

DOWN. — 1. Its contents are blood-red. 2. Has it stirring time in the afternoon. 3. Royal bullfing? 4. Flowers that look bright on the organ? 5. Woman's quarters. 6. The equal of Mr. Gyat? 7. Cause of the chicken's downfall? 15. Man of simple nature. 14. Circus figure. 18. Copied from that chap Ibbison. 19. Determinant. 21. No lover of Montreal. 25. Dismissed a certain amount of cloth in a coat? 24. You can taste the salt in it. 28. Spring, perhaps. 29. May decorate the scene. 30. Like a freeze. 31. She gives "12 Down" an article.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

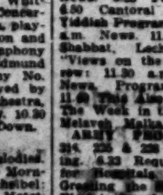
ACROSS. — 1. Pillow(slip). 5. Rap. 8. Rose. 9. Oven. 10. Degree. 11. Skeleton. 12. Lead. 14. Era. 15. Barns. 17. Lawns. 21. Sin. 23. Eat. 25. Sandy. 26. Chess. 28. Don. 29. Arch. 30. Cornfield. 31. Lagoon. 32. Beam. 33. Keen. 34. Bay. 35. Denser.

DOWN. — 1. Paddle. 2. Lascabin. 3. Oreo. 4. Week-end. 5. Spins. 6. (pretty) Foil. 17. Peasant. 18. Ire. 14. Fund. 16. Area. 19. Warriors. 20. Barcelona-t. 24. Shelled. 24. Cue. 27. Corner. 28. Dicky. 29. Numb. 30. (great) Dane.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT



The above game, played in the recent European Championship between the Italian and French teams, provided quite a bit of excitement. I am quoting Eric Jannerstein, who commented on the event:

In the open room, after North passed, Bourchtoff (France) opened with four spades on the East hand. South passed and Svare, West, bid four no trump. Bourchtoff bid five clubs, Svare bid six spades, and all passed.

Bourchtoff may have had some misgivings about not being in seven when he saw the dummy, but when the had trump break turned up, a smile appeared on his face. Twelve tricks were easily made.

The bidding in the closed room went:

North	East	South	West
1H	4S	—	4NT
—	6D	—	6S
—	7S	D0	7NT
D0	—	—	—

Trézel's double of seven spades was obviously the height of indiscretion, since it might easily have guided declarer to a first-round finesse against the spade jack. However, West ran out to seven notrump, thereby reversing the good judgment he had displayed so consistently in previous cases. North doubled and proceeded to take six heart tricks for a swing of 2600 points.

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New Knitwear Collections in Local Shops

By Helen Rossi

IT has often been said many times that in the fashion field local knitwear has made the most serious inroads on the export market. This success was not come by easily.

Hard, diligent study of the overseas markets by the three major firms in this branch has netted results. Instead of dissipating effort and money, each of the firms is concentrating on different markets, catering to its particular demands.

Aled has taken the U.S.A., and their designer, Mrs. Lilly Maicki, together with their American distributor, have made a thorough study and become completely conversant with its special needs. Aside from their regular collection, Aled makes a Cruise Collection for the "Bermuda Shops" of the important department stores in New York, California and Texas. The new cruise line left last week and will be on sale in December.

Aled models, along with those of Dorina and Elanit are all on sale in Switzerland and London also buys from all three firms, especially for their tourists. Elanit believes that the European market is less risky than any other and they have concentrated on all Scandinavian countries and Holland with a small amount going to South Africa. Dorina on the other hand sells a very large part of their output to South Africa, with Holland and Sweden taking smaller amounts. From buyers passing through Switzerland, Dorina has had inquiries from such widely dispersed parts as Alaska, Panama, Jamaica, Honduras and Peru.

Colours for this season vary but slightly between the three firms. Aled features olive green, shades of beige and pastels; Dorina plugs red of all hues, sky and Swissair blue, white and browns, while Elanit favours cherry red, mouse green, beige and steel grey.

Matching outfits with very few separate sweaters, distinguish the Aled collection which has gone over to the jersey weave. This is a knit weave that looks as though it was woven, is non-crushable, and because it is lighter in weight, is cheaper than early textures.

Aled favours the two or three-piece single colour sweater dress which keeps you well dressed throughout the day. The use of the single colour actually tends to make one look slimmer, but there are also all sorts of combinations of striped and patterned sweaters and cassocks that change the look of an outfit. The "crow's foot" pattern, which comes in a wide colour range also adds variety.

A hit number that is being snapped up is the Aled knitted pleated skirt. It is a new machine that does it and even if you sleep in it, the pleats will not come out. It comes in two versions — pleats all the way down and for a dressier skirt only three quarters of the way.

Jackets come full and square or slim, with a few double breasted. An interesting variant is the collar on the sweater worn over the collarless jacket. Short cardigans and bolero are worn with the wide skirts. Shirt cuffed cardigans are also very smart.

Cruise clothes must always be young looking, even though at times not worn by the young, and Aled's sea green outfit with a pink boat neckline fills the bill. Pedal pushers in bright red jersey, smartly button trimmed, has a white pullover and buttoned on skirt.

Aled finds American buyers conservative and always on the lookout for something resembling last year's hit so that all new designs in knitwear must be introduced gently.

Dorina's Cassocks

Fluctuating between a fitted and sack-like cassock, Dorina in their export collection has had to follow a wavy line where the French and Italian one meet in Europe. Locally we can be relieved — they will all be fitted and much more attractive to the figure.

Dorina's V-necked cassocks come in a 14-colour range and are of plain and Jacquard knits, knobbly weaves and with trick stich trim. With every type of new machine put out in Switzerland, the U.S.A. and Germany, Dorina concentrates on hand flat knitting, interspersed with all sorts of fascinating ways of changing the stitch.

Two new models in twin set by Dorina. One a single button cardigan, with a turtle neck sweater, the other a buttonless plain colour cardigan with striped sweater. They both come in a range of colours.

An attra tive grey cassock introduced red down the arm at the neck with a trick stitch, while another in pink had the centre inset with a change over stitch so designed that it could be worn with an extremely low decollieté.

In cardigans, one of the hits of the collection was coral and knitted horizontally. It was just slightly tailored. A classic twin set of lambs' wool had a double set of buttons on the cardigan, which makes it new, while a long sleeved, buttoned up cardigan had a pattern stitch all over the front.

Extreme care is taken in the finish of Dorina models, down to handmade buttonholes.

While Dorina concentrates on women's wear for export they also make an extremely attractive line for men, which is only available locally. There are also Jacquard cassocks for men, some straight and others with small pockets. Waistcoats in Angora and wool with flap pockets, some in a tweed knit from their Jacquard machines. Their necklines are this year crossed very low down and not double breasted. A turtle necked knobbly weave should be popular with the young set.

Elanit Tailor-Mades

Tailor-made tweeds in greys and blacks are new at Elanit. They are fully lined classic models, single three-buttoned or buttoned to the collar. They can be had with sweaters to match or contrast.

Elanit's jerseys and tweeds are all of the uncrushable "Crevenit" type that are designed for hard wear. Two piece dresses — sweater and skirt — as well as the one piece tweed in pastel colours, with a pleat in the back are attractive and practical. A complicated neck and belt arrangement of another sweater dress outfit permits changes by unbuttoning.

Cashmirit still holds an important place in the Elanit collection. They have improved their process and the hair does not come off. They have a wide range of plain and striped cassocks.

The looped finish machines now in use, which eliminate the need for seams, make for some most attractive border decorations, and the possibility of combining different knitting stitches.

Embroidered evening sweaters, which do not form part of Elanit's export collection because of high import duties in most countries, will however be available again locally.

All three firms are now expanding to meet the requirements of their hard-gained export business. The Minister of Commerce and Industry and his staff are consistently helpful and while a great deal of hampering red tape has been removed, there are still 22 different forms that must be filled in before an export order can be sent out.

Aled's two-piece sweater dresses — one with the wide rib suggesting the Empire line, the other with a softly draped rib that makes for a svelte line over the hips.

Three piece cocoa brown costume by Elanit has a full gored skirt with a straight kimona sleeved jacket. The striped pullover is very popular with the young set.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DOING my good deed for the day I transport a friend who is in a hurry to get to the dentist. As we turn the corner of the main street a small, new looking policeman advances on his bicycle shouting something, and I quickly stop. Have always had a soft spot for policemen ever since one in Manchester held my hand four times a day to see me over the road near the Jewish school. He learned Yiddish too, that policeman, to cope with the newer arrivals and once lent me a ha'penny for tramfare, mine having been spent in bad company on sweets, when I swore to him with tears in my eyes that I had lost it. However this policeman doesn't look as if he wants to lend me any money. In fact he looks very angry and is shouting loudly and rapidly. Seeing that the conversation is going to be prolonged I drive to the side of the road and prepare to concentrate.

•

HE complains that I turned the corner without giving a signal. Would like to explain to him that I have been driving a car since he was in kindergarten and have never failed to give a signal yet so his statement must be absurd, but he either does not understand (which is not surprising, my Hebrew is only understood by experts), or else he simply doesn't believe it. I also tell him that I am not in favour of the hand signals practised amongst a large section of drivers, especially truck drivers, which consists of putting out the left hand and leaving the driver behind to make his own interpretation, choosing between turning left, turning right, stopping, starting or pointing out the beauties of the scenery. He is still not impressed and orders me to go to the police station.

•

ON arrival there he formally charges me with various crimes and takes away the keys of the car. I telephone home for the necessary documents. Head of the House is not surprised to hear I am in the hands of the police. He says he expected it long ago. Ask him wistfully if he will visit me in prison. He says he will certainly not as it might give him a bad name. I look out of the window and see passing by a talkative lady of my acquaintance. She asks me what I am doing there and I tell her I am under arrest for being drunk and disorderly. She looks surprised and hurries off down the hill. Can almost hear her rehearsing the story.

•

SOON now comes charging up on his bicycle with all the papers and police gather round to help me fill in the forms. Seem to be the only customer at this time. Perhaps the crime wave hasn't reached Nahariya. Ask them if they would like to take my fingerprints. They seem a little startled but politely decline the honour. The form seems to be of enormous dimensions. Can feel my fondness for policemen wobbling but tell myself sternly that they are only doing their duty, and we make an appointment to meet in court. Junior returns my car keys and as I leave takes off again on his bike to apprehend more dangerous criminals.

Working Mothers— *A soft blue angora dress with Empire waist and deep unpressed pleats is worn by model in a showing of Fall fashions by Hamashbir Latzarkhan at the new Histadrut building in Jerusalem on Wednesday night. Her young companion wears a light blue knitted suit with flower splashed white hands. The show was part of the week long bazaar held by the Working Mothers Organization.*

Photo by Braun

Atom Blasted Romance

NAGASAKI. — ON warm summer nights chimes peal forth here in recollection of the atomic bombing of this historic port.

And Senji Yamaguchi bows his head low toward the city cemetery as he has done every year.

But the girl who ought to be by his side will not be there. For she too is now dead.

Yamaguchi's sweetheart, Masae Suzuda, took her own life because her parents had insisted that atom bomb victims should not marry each other.

The 19-year-old maiden was an active member of the Nagasaki Atom Bomb Victims Youth Association, headed by Yamaguchi. The two were in love and had hoped to dedicate their lives to the welfare of victims like themselves.

Masae's parents, however, frowned on the romance. They wanted to marry her off to a "healthy" man so she would have a better chance at a normal wedded life.

She swallowed a lethal dose of farm chemicals, leaving a note, "Senji, I love you."

(N.A.N.A.)

Glamour for Egypt

EAST BERLIN. — A $250,000 order for cosmetics and women's apparel has been placed by Egypt with East Germany, a high communist source here revealed.

Egypt formerly bought such goods from France.

The same source also disclosed Egypt has placed a large order for textiles with East German State-owned mills.

Transplanted Urbanite

By Doris V. Moushine

HAVING read, with some cynical amusement, Philip Deans' article on life in American suburbia, I feel that he should be comforted to know that life in suburban Israel is very similar, even if written from the woman's viewpoint.

Our suburb is about five year's old, inhabited by people in the thirty to forty age group, mostly with young children, and nearly all with similar occupations — though now and again a phenomenon that is different does somehow get in, and .... suffer!

We have our attempts at culture too, lectures, Bible classes for adults, and gym, to keep the body beautiful like our minds. The latter could be funny if it were not so painful. I fear I have earned the scorn of my fellow females by refusing to join the group — but having reached the not so tender age that I have reached, without swinging on loops and jumping over iron bars, I just don't feel geared to start now.

We have a shopping centre where you can get everything you need, if you are lucky. Our shops, having the monopoly, do not quite give the service they should, and we sit by quietly doing nothing.

Furthermore, why should a community of some six hundred families do without a pharmacy? There are some empty shops in our centre, why is no one sufficiently enterprising to open a pharmacy there? Also why hasn't the centre a small cafe where the housewife could get a cup of coffee, and gossip comfortably, instead of standing exposed to the elements?

We have other problems too, not applicable to America, but felt very much here — while. I speak about my own particular suburb. I know that a similar state exists all over the country in other suburban areas. We have a small Kupat Holim, open alternate mornings and afternoons, with an efficient, but entirely inadequate staff to deal with six hundred families. Indeed if children are really sick one has to obtain the advice of a private physician, which tends to be rather expensive.

There is the lighter side to suburban life, we have our gardens, and the competition is fierce. My success, alas, is negligible, though I try very hard. I water, I prune, I weed, and have even been known to dig, but I was told that I watered the weeds (they grew beautifully and even put forth yellow flowers.)

As for my stalwart husband, after an enthusiastic beginning with the lawn mower, raising blisters and reducing his paunch, ratio ten kilos grass to one kilo paunch, he has given up, much to the amusement of our neighbours, who use a handyman with an electric mower. I feel that we lack the right competitive spirit, and can only hope that winter will bring frost and blight to the grass.

After all these complaints one finds that life, in spite of it all, is quite pleasant in suburbia, and as Mr. Dean points out, so good for our children.

Newlyweds Learn to Cook

By Molly Bar-David

AND after the honeymoon, when the couple were fed ambrosia and nectar and even *filet mignon*, devil's food and angel cake, the new Missus came home and baked biscuits that were a burnt offering to her spouse and then the honeymoon was definitely over. So if you are considering matrimony take my tip and invest in a dime cookery book that tells you how to win a man's heart through his stomach. I've just bought a pocketbook entitled "Cookbook for Beginners" that is an excellent ABC on the subject and will help chart your course from soup to nuts. Here are some of their most exciting recipes, sure to make your man madder than ever about, instead of at, you. In fact, for old housewives too these dishes should do things! Here are some with all servings meant for a tête-a-tête of two...

Cottage Cheese Pancakes

2 eggs; ½ cup cottage cheese, ½ cup sour cream, ½ tbsp. sugar, ½ tsp. salt, 6 tbsps. flour.

Beat the eggs, add both the cottage cheese and the sour cream (if you are starting life on a shoestring, use lebenia and a tbsp. of melted butter instead), and beat together well. Add the remaining ingredients: the flour, sugar and salt and beat until thick and like cream. Put the griddle or frying pan on to heat and in it melt just enough butter to grease the pan's surface. Spoon out the batter with a tablespoon to make three-inch pancakes on the pan. Brown a few minutes on the side, turn and brown on the other. These pancakes are fluffy and light. Serve them hot with strawberry preserves or jelly or with orange marmalade.

Minied Lamb Chops in Red Wine

This recipe is your way of competing with the Oriental restaurants where your husband has a fancy for them.

¼ cup fresh mint leaves, 2/3 cup dry red wine, 2 lamb chops for each, Salt and pepper.

You'll get mint leaves at the market (save some for Oriental diced salads) and the lamb chops ditto. Dry wines are the table variety, not the sweet dessert wines (Adom Atic is very good for cooking and serving as a drink along with this dish).

Chop the mint leaves as fine as possible, and let them soak in the wine. Season the lamb chops with salt and pepper. Now put the seasoned chops in a shallow baking dish, pour the minted wine over them, and let them marinate in the liquid for about two hours. They need not be put in the refrigerator unless the day is hot. After that time, broil the chops just as you would a steak (that is, if you know how to broil a steak) under a hot grill for 8 to 10 minutes each side. Heat the liquid in which they have been marinating to pour over the chops when you serve them.

Beef and Oatmeal Burgers

¼ kilo ground beef, 6 tbsps. raw oatmeal, 1 scant tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. ketchup, 1 tsp. prepared mustard, 2 tbsps. chopped onion, 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce (optional), 1 clove garlic (optional), 2 tbsps. soup or water.

Mix all ingredients in a big bowl, shape in four big flat hamburgers, brown in hot fat in a frying pan that will hold all four of them, and cook slowly over a low flame until done to your taste. Serve between fresh buns with pickles or chutney or ketchup.

Devilled Fish Fillets

½ kilo fish fillets, 1 cut bud of garlic, 1 small onion, chopped fine, 1 cup lebenia, 5 tbsps. cottage cheese, 1 tsp. curry powder, Salt and paprika, 2 tsps. lemon juice.

Get out the double boiler and put the defrosted fish in the top of it (do *not* squeeze out the liquid as some housewives here do). Add the cut bud of garlic and just cover with boiling water. Put boiling water in the bottom of the double boiler, and cook the fish until tender — about 20 to 25 minutes. Keep the saucepan covered so that no heat escapes. Turn off the heat, take out the top part of the saucepan, drain off the liquid and throw away the garlic. When the fish is cold enough to handle, flake it by breaking up lightly with a fork. It's easy. Now combine the chopped onion, the lebenia, the cheese and the curry and add to the flaked fish. Add the salt and pepper to taste and mix. Grease a small casserole and put the devilled mixture into it to bake in a hot oven (or wonder pot) for about 15 minutes. When done sprinkle with lemon juice and serve at once. Nice with rice.

Pot of Gold

A good recipe when you've got left-over potatoes (at first you'll always cook too much).

2 cups freshly mashed potatoes, 1 tbsp. butter, 1 tbsp. flour, ½ tsp. salt, ½ tsp. paprika, ¾ cup milk or cream, ½ cup grated yellow cheese, 2 tbsps. bread crumbs.

Turn the nicely seasoned mashed potatoes onto a buttered baking pan or into a wonder pot, making a small heap in the middle. Now with a spoon carve a well in the top of the mountain, building up the sides to hold the golden sauce. In a little saucepan melt the butter; take it from the fire and blend in the flour, salt and paprika. Add some of the milk or cream, blend that in, then put the pot back on the stove, still over a low heat. Gradually add the rest of the milk, stirring and cooking all the time until the sauce is thick and smooth and cooked. Watch for the first bubble, because when that appears the sauce is done. Take the pan from the stove, add the cheese, and stir it around until it melts. Pour this sauce into the well in the potato mountain. Cover the top with some of the potato you scooped out to make the well in the first place, cover with crumbs, top with little bits of butter and put in a hot oven until browned. If you have some of this wonderful dish left over for the next meal you can mix the sauce and potato together and in a greased baking dish reheat and serve.

Milk and Honey Custard

In the land of Milk and Honey this one should go down well. Its enough to serve the two of you twice—you'll want double portions anyway.

3 cups milk, scalded, 2 cups bread cubes, 2 well beaten eggs, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1/3 cup honey, ½ cup raisins.

Put the milk in the top of a double boiler with boiling water in the bottom, and this water kept at boiling point. When little bubbles form around the sides of the milk, it is scalded. Now, pour the scalded milk into a fair-sized mixing bowl. Add the diced white bread, the beaten eggs, the cinnamon, and the honey. Put the raisins in a little mixing bowl or cup, pour boiling water over them, and let them stand in it for five minutes. Then drain off the water and add the raisins to the pudding mixture. Blend all the ingredients together. Then pour in a buttered baking dish, set the baking dish in another dish or pan which already holds about an inch of hot water, and let bake in a hot oven for about 50 minutes or until a knife inserted in the middle comes out clean.

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And if people abroad say that Mr Klang's salons are superior to those they have used in Europe and the U.S. — the fact does not escape Jerusalem's feminine population for they continue to plan their visits to Mr. Klang's new Beauty Parlour at the King David Hotel.

(Communicated)

Savoury Sauce

prepared quickly and easily, delicious with boiled meat, fowl or fish. Brown two tablespoons of finely chopped onions (and a clove of garlic if you like) in two tablespoons hot margarine or oil to a golden yellow. Then add two grated carrots and two sliced tomatoes (or two teaspoons tomato-puree) and sprinkle the whole with two teaspoons flour. Add a small package of Vita's Mushroom Soup diluted with 1 cup of cold water and while constantly stirring let simmer over small flame for another ten minutes. You can also add 1 teaspoon of prepared mustard and a hint of pepper if you like the sauce very piquant. Strain and serve. This sauce is also very good when served on macaroni or rice.

(Advt.)

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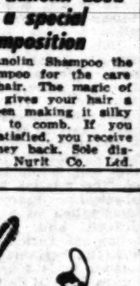

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LESSON IN DIPLOMACY

HOME AND ABROAD. By Lord Strang. André Deutsch, London. 21s.

Civil servants are bad at autobiography. Discretion has become such a habit to them that they omit the important things from their memoirs and discourse with bright smiles upon such secondary experiences as trout fishing with Balkan monarchs or social life in Bangkok before the First World War. Lord Strang is a notable exception. In "Home and Abroad" we have the reflections of a wise and serious man on topics of historical importance. His book widens and deepens our understanding of affairs.

He is a modest writer, claiming to be no more than "a retired craftsman in the art of diplomacy." The uninformed reader might remain unaware of the potent influence that he exercised over successive Cabinets, over foreign statesmen, and over the young men and women of our Foreign Service, who were guided by his precepts and encouraged by his example. He was not, as some supposed, a dispassionate man: he flamed with good hatreds. "The things," he writes, "that have been most hateful to me and angered me most... were the positive evils of cruelty, injustice, oppression, bad faith, the subversion of order and the cult of destruction." He was tolerant and he was fair.

Meeting Hitler

Among the various themes with which he deals there are five which are of special interest. There are the trials of the Metrovick engineers, with which he was closely and continuously concerned while British Charge d'Affaires in Moscow. There are the conversations with Hitler at Obersalzberg, Godesberg and Munich, to which he accompanied Mr. Chamberlain. There are the Moscow negotiations with Mr. Molotov in 1939 when he was sent as special adviser to the Ambassador. There is his service as British representative on the European Advisory Committee which drew up plans for the political administration of Germany in anticipation of her surrender. And there is a moving but invigorating study of the character and political principles of Ernest Bevin, the man whom the staff of the Foreign Office most deeply loved. His account of these things is wonderfully lucid and perfectly airconditioned, being neither too hot nor cold.

Errors of British Policy

Lord Strang, as I have indicated, is wise and good. He does not pretend that the British Government was always either right or in the right: he admits mistakes. We should have taken a quicker, stronger line on Abyssinia and the Rhineland and we should not have overestimated the military strength of Poland and underestimated that of Russia. Yet to his mind most errors of policy derive from lack of concentration on a single objective; we are apt to combine two or more objectives without clearly realising that they are incompatible. Thus, we sought to satisfy the Sudeten Germans without destroying Czechoslovakia, to give Germany equality of rights without compromising French security, to curb Mussolini without risking hostilities, and to provide the Jews with a national home in Palestine without alienating the Arabs. In seeking the line of least resistance we often create for ourselves multiple resistance. That is a potent lesson.

Intractable Problems

There are other lessons in this diplomatic Bible. It is, for instance, a mistake to follow a Great Power policy without possessing the national will-power and armaments to support such a policy. It is a mistake not to recognize that some problems are so intractable that they can be solved only "by erosion of time or by the stroke of force." It is a mistake to suppose that "personal interventions in the international field can arrest or substantially deflect the march of national purposes." This illusion, writes Lord Strang from sad experience, is "one that dies hard."

The Russian Mind

Salutary also are his comments on Russian psychology. He admits that they are a genial race and that with them "common humanity has a way of breaking in." Yet he asserts that "their national bent is to do nothing in moderation. The finer shades make little appeal." While it would be ignorant to assume that Soviet policy is "always exactly calculated, clearly defined and unhesitatingly pursued," yet it is certainly constricted by rigid formulas and obsessions, of which suspicion of others is the most constant. When negotiating with Russians, you must first be quite clear that your own case is founded on a well-conceived policy, and then be prepared to defend that case with persistent and often wearisome iteration. One should imitate their habits of dialectic, however unsophisticated they may appear.

Lord Strang regards Ernest Bevin as the greatest of chiefs, because of his sense of honour, his sense of purpose, his awareness that foreign policy is indivisible, and his sense of timing. "Some Secretaries of State," he writes, "stimulate; others devitalise; Bevin nourished." "Home and Abroad" is a very nourishing book.

(Copyright)

Land and Imagination

THE FRONTIER IN AMERICAN FICTION. Four Lectures on the Relation of Landscape to Literature. By Howard Mumford Jones. — Hebrew University Magnes Press, Jerusalem. 95 pp.

Those who were privileged to hear Professor Jones, of Harvard University, deliver three of these four lectures, in May 1955, and who fell under the spell of his warm and generous personality then, will welcome the opportunity to recall the occasion by reading their texts.

They will find these to be in the reading, as they were in the hearing, thorough and sensitive explorations of three great novelists. The lecture on J.F. Cooper excels in its social and philosophical analyses; that on Mark Twain, in its attention to style and that elusive something which is the American sense of humour; and that on Willa Cather, in the depth of its exploration of human values and feelings — perhaps because Miss Cather's Nebraska frontier was closest to Professor Jones' own native region.

But there is another, unifying element in this little book, which was missed in the lectures because the first of the four, "The American Land and American Literature," had to be omitted. In it the theme indicated by the book's subtitle, the "haunting and insoluble" question of "the relation between the physical environment and the imagination of a people," is defined and explored in terms of various American writings, beginning with Columbus in 1493 and continuing to John Muir in the 20th century. The quotations here are particularly beautiful and apt, illustrating the qualities of "peaceful plenitude," "sublimity," "savage terror," "the melancholy insignificance of man," "wild energy," "overwhelming power," and "the working of God's hand." They strike the keynote of the four lectures, which is one of wonder and delight in an extremely "complex cultural problem."

Professor Jones' journey was one of many dimensions. Since he came as a representative of the America-Israel Society, of which he is one of the founders, the reality of Israel is found everywhere in these pages. The theme itself was chosen "because of the parallel it offers to your problem in Israel." The influences of the Old Testament and the Holy Land, as in the references to Twain's visit here, described in "Innocents Abroad," are a constantly recurring theme. The qualities of Twain's humour are brought out by contrasting them with that of Sholem-Aleichem. Miss Cather's qualities are described as Virgilian and Biblical, and illustrated by a sentence which most Israelis will understand very well: "The history of every country begins in the heart of a man or a woman."

Of course, in illustrating his points, Professor Jones has many illuminating remarks to make about novels which are probably familiar to most Israelis: "The Leather-Stocking Tales," "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "My Antonia," and so forth. All in all, we are most grateful to the America-Israel Society, to the Hebrew University, and above all to Professor Jones, for having made this adventure into one of the frontiers of the human spirit possible and available.

SH. J. KAHN

"The Bible" is the general theme of an exhibition of children's drawings at the Tel Aviv Museum. Reproduced above: "David and Goliath," a group work by the sixth form of Amishav School, Kiryat Borochov; and "Yehudit," by a 13-year-old girl of Yehuda Maccabi School, Tel Aviv.

London Letter — By Olivia Manning

VICTIMS of MISTAKEN IDENTITY

A brilliant novel does not necessarily turn into a brilliant play. Most critics went with some misgivings to the adaptation of "Cards of Identity" put on at the *avant garde* theatre, the Royal Court in Sloane Square, Chelsea. Some of the critics still seemed doubtful of the play when they came to write their notices, but I, for one, found it a delight.

Cards of Identity is the funniest and most pertinent satire on modern life to appear for a very long time. The trouble with satire is that it dates quickly and some aspects of this dazzling novel are already out-moded. The cards of identity of the title had already disappeared from our daily life before the novel was published, but the underlying idea that identity is what we make it remains pertinent.

Life Under Hypnosis

The story, insofar as one can call it a story, concerns a group of people — psychiatrists, hypnotists and general crooks — who take over a fading mansion, long shuttered and deserted, and by hypnotizing local people into believing themselves hard-working servants and gardeners, are able to live the luxurious life that was lived there in the 'good old days' before World War II. They, in fact, produce for themselves a collection of slaves. Having hypnotized these people and completely changed their identities, giving them new names, characters and 'pasts,' they then use what money there was in the unfortunate peoples' bank accounts to pay for the congress which the psychiatrists are attending.

All this is very funny, but the most hilarious part of the book deals with the congress itself and the three papers read on the three tendencies of the day — the tendency towards symbolism, towards homosexuality and towards catholicism. The homosexuality paper, which was very, very funny, has, of necessity, been omitted from the play. The paper on symbolism is enacted but, like the cards of identity themselves, symbolism is now almost forgotten except for a somewhat dying fashion for 'vintage' cars, old roses and the Edwardian trend in male dress whish has now degenerated into the "Teddy boy" habit of dressing up. The nostalgia for symbolism that flourished during the period of the late King's funeral, the coronation of the young Queen and the age of the new Elizabethans — a sort of last upflaming of the impoverished aristocracy that could not stand up to the realities of modern life — has now practically had its day.

There remains the third paper — delightfully enacted by George Devine as the ex-Communist who has taken to catholicism in an ecstasy of confession and penance. Enough of this sort of thing remains in the ex-Communists' howling out denunciation of their fellows as a profitable means of making a book, and in the fashion for sin and remorse written up by Graham Greene to make this paper still pertinent and extremely funny. The evening at the Royal Court was one of continuous laughter, and much must be said for the directors who so courageously put on non-commercial plays of this sort.

Unforgotten Hardy

A *Jerusalem Post* contributor, Mr. Philip Gillon, asked in his last article "Who reads Hardy today?" I am uncertain whether by this question he wishes to imply that no one reads him, or whether he genuinely wants information. If the latter, I hasten to assure him that every-one today with a genuine interest in fine literature reads Thomas Hardy, who has lost no ground over the years as an English novelist of the highest order.

Every adolescent discovers him with delight, every student of the novel as a work of art and mirror of life reads Hardy's novels again and again. They are among the most powerful in the language, and I think myself that Hardy is one of the few English novelists whose works approach the same region of those of the greatest Russian and French writers. If Mr. Gillon doubts me, let him go to a public library and consult the shelves. He will find that where the modern best-seller is read avidly for a few months, then left forgotten on the shelves, Hardy's novels are taken out afresh by every new generation of readers. What writer can ask for more?

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

This article was first published in Australia and is here reprinted at the suggestion of the American author, who recently visited this country.

By JAMES T. FARRELL

In 1878 or thereabouts, the French novelist, Emile Zola, wrote a moving and eloquent essay titled "The Republic and Letters." Why, Zola asked, were the men of the then still young Third French Republic against him and the new school of Naturalism, which he represented?

The men of the Third Republic were republican, not monarchist. Some of them had risen to positions at the head of government after the Franco-Prussian war and the fall of the parvenu and emperor Napoleon III. One would have thought these men would be the champions of freedom of expression. The new demand for truth in literature to which Zola was giving voice should have enlisted their sympathy. But, Zola asserted, this was not the case. And, in answering the question he had posed, Zola ironically mentioned jobhunting, the ambition for more important jobs and esteem in the government of France, the vanity of desire on the part of those who wanted ribbons and medals of honour, the quest for a ministry, the hope, even, to become President of the Republic.

Government Suspicious of Writers

These, Zola declared, were among the motives which turned men of republican and anti-monarchist sympathies and views against a new movement to advance truth and literature in a newly-restored democratic society. But, also, Zola wrote, governments felt a natural suspicion of the writer, the literary artist whose purpose in life was to speak and print the truth. Governments, he believed, feared the printed word. And that, he was convinced, was why many of the new men of the Republic were unsympathetic to the literary movement he was championing.

Zola also declared that he earned his own living and sought no political honours. He asked nothing of the Republicans who were unsympathetic to and even against the new movement in literature. He asked only for freedom.

Zola's demand for freedom remains today, just as much as in 1878, essential and crucial in any serious discussion or considerati n of questions involving literature and politics.

Sovereignty of Literature

Literature needs to be free of political control and political interference, if it is to grow, to develop, to tell us in a concentrated, a powerful and an infectiously moving manner something of the story of the changing human conditions from age to age, from generation to generation.

The serious writer, whose mission is to tell, to recreate something of what men and women thing and feel, cannot fulfil himself unless he is sovereign over his own material. A party boss, a party central committee or bureau, a leader of a political movement cannot lay down laws, create five-year plans for the production of a new literature and expect that artists can follow it and then grasp, grope, struggle to recreate what he and his readers will accept as his best effort to tell the truth as he sees it and feels it.

The late John Dewey, American philosopher and educator, remarked, with simple wisdom, that: "Democracy begins in conversation." I shall enlarge on this sentence and assert that democracy depends and flourishes on the basis of sincere communication. And when we consider communication here we should think of more than a free exchange of information, of opinion, of thought in the more formal sense of this word. We should also think of the communication of feeling, of emotion, of meaning.

All of human life can well and profitably be regarded as an experiment, an experiment of man to control his own destiny and to change a world he never made into one which, if not made by man, has at least been changed, altered and brought nearer to his own desires and to the sense of justice, liberty, greater rather than less equality and fair play. And in this century-long experiment, politics is the form of activity which relates to governing and ordering of this human effort of ours.

But there are other features of politics which also call for mention here. Political life can be and often is destructive of the inner humanity of men, because politics inevitably involves the struggle for power. And in 1956, I do not think it necessary for me to document what the consequences of struggles for power can produce.

Politics also induces, strengthens, deepens and gives careless and irresponsible reign to partisan thinking and partisan feeling. Generally, the man of politics must stand by his party, his organization. In the play of democratic politics, the various parties must openly compete for the support of the electorate. And the great majority of us in America, and, I am convinced, you also in Australia, do not want and will not tolerate any other form of politics. We want no one-party system of politics, no complete ordering of action, thought and the dictates of the heart by all-powerful leaders who, with their subordinates rule a country arbitrarily and tyrannically. We want continuation of democratic politics.

Writer's Different World

We believe that counting votes is the safest way of selecting those who will legislate as our representatives. We will listen to two opposing candidates argue and debate on principles of the welfare State, the role of trade unions in society, the most desirable foreign policy for our country; but we are likely to be bored, frustrated and angered when in a novel, in literature, we get this.

Literature is not the London Hyde Park of the mind and the heart; literature is not addenda to the political platform or the halls of a Congress or a parliament; literature is not a concerted or accessory arm or weapon of the police power. Literature is, or it should be, a means of illuminating life; it is, or it should be, a powerful means of communicating and revealing aspects, features, meanings, significances of the conditions of men and women.

A separation of literature and politics needs to be maintained. This should be a fundamental aim in our continuing effort to develop, to improve, to aim to make ever more workable the great and essential conceptions of democracy as the system and as the way of life which can afford men and women the best chance to grow, to develop, to render more meaningful what is a common and century-long experiment of our kind and our species on this planet.

All forms of doctrine, all systems which would destroy and abuse these conceptions, deserve repugnance and only merit vigilant, persistent and unrelenting opposition.

Our world is full of mysteries, and the greatest and most fascinating of all these mysteries is man. One of the ways in which we seek to penetrate further into the mystery of man is through literature.

We can say that literature is a means of exploring and recreating something of the nature of experience; politics is the means whereby we seek to govern and order society and improve the State, which is an essential institution if we are to live in society, and we do not know how to live in any other way except in society.

DOCTOR IN MALAYA

...AND THE RAIN MY DRINK. By Han Suyin. — Cape & the Book Society, London., 219 pp., 16s.

This is not really a story. But it is supremely interesting and perhaps the author was right to present her picture of the distressing situation in Malaya in the outer form of a novel, thus getting greater scope than in an honest-to-God sociological or political study, which actually is what the book is.

There are highly graphic descriptions, direct, physical and psychological, of background and personnel, each chapter beginning with a different scene, the whole very loosely held together by some characters. Similarities to Palestine during the last years of the Mandate strike you forcibly.

Through Chinese Eyes

Mrs. Han become famous with her outspoken novel of Hong Kong ("A Manysplendoured Thing"). She is a child of mixed parentage (European and Chinese) and a practising physician, working in Malaya. She is also an exceptionally intelligent and observant person. Her style is sometimes slightly highflown, as a rule sharp and crisp. She has a gift for characterization, but here she has bitten off more than she can chew, attempting to give full character portraits of no less than 58 persons. Some come alive, the majority do not. The scene is continually changed, from the palaces of fabulously rich Chinese to the squalor of a detention camp, from British offices and homes to the "Inside" — the Jungle Fighter's perambulating camps. The time is that of the so called "Emergency."

We learn an astonishing number of things new to this reader. Here are some of them. Each Chinese paper in Malaya carries one page full of "blank verse, sonnets, short stories written by Chinese schoolchildren in Malaya." Detainees are now called banishees, truly a horrifying practice to a lover of English. The luxury of some Singapore houses surpasses that of Hollywood mansions. Malaya has three million Chinese and three million Malays, yet there is no Chinese university, and that is why the most intelligent Chinese are drained off to China "which their fathers had fled in the extreme of poverty." The Jungle Fighters, too, are in their majority Chinese, not Malay. Being Moslems, the Malays are averse to strenuousness, whether in work or in fighting, while the Chinese are good at both.

One could go on and on. One single thing I knew which Mrs. Han does not mention: At the time of her writing the Singapore Nationalists were led by the Prime Minister, a Jew who has now been dropped. His name was Marshal, formerly Mashal.

Mrs. Han tries to be objective, but her sympathy for the Nationalists shines through, and who will blame her?

PAULA ARNOLD

The Hills of Judea

JERUSALEM APPROACH. Drawings. By L. Krakauer. With appreciations by M. Buber and F. Schiff. — Dvir, Tel Aviv. IL3.300.

One opens this folder, eagerly expecting a long overdue representative publication, but, alas, it is a disappointment.

To begin with, the drawings are most unwisely selected: Krakauer would never have included "Wilderness" (No. 4) or "Moonlight" (No. 7), both empty studies in texture. Moreover, all the unmounted reproductions are too much reduced in size and are printed on cheap coloured paper, greatly differing from the material used by Krakauer.

Like the recently published Ticho folder, the production has been handled with undue parsimony, for which the low price is no excuse. Also, the title chosen for a collection of drawings whose exclusive theme is the hills of Judea, is somewhat obscure.

The only fully satisfactory parts are the appreciations by Buber and Schiff, but they cannot save a publication which cannot be accepted as a worthy memorial for so great and lovable an artist.

Th.F.M.

Life and Letters

Soviet Journal on Israel

The August issue of the Soviet magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura" (Foreign Literature) mentions Israel literature for the first time in its monthly "cultural chronicle" (with the exception of one previous item, in which it was stated that most Israel Arabs were illiterate). Referring to an article by E. H. Khasoum, on the Lebanese writer Khalil Jubran which appeared on **The Jerusalem Post** book page (April 20) the Soviet magazine reproachfully quotes from the article the statement that Jubran has not been translated into Hebrew; it fails to add that he hasn't been translated into Russian either.

Further on, in the section devoted to Syria, we learn about an anti-imperialist (i.e. anti-Jewish) Syrian writer who describes the activities of the Arab gangs in Palestine in the "revolutionary struggle in 1936-1939." Thus an Israel publication is quoted in praise of an Arab writer, while an Arab magazine is lauded for its "anti-imperialist" literature!

Another item tells about Alexander Pen, the greatest revolutionary poet in the "Yerit" language, and the editor explains in a footnote that "Ivrit", "a modernized form of the ancient Hebrew," is the state language of Israel. Mosad Bialik's translations of Dostoyevsky are also mentioned. And there is a report of a meeting of Peace Partisans in Tel Aviv, devoted to "champions of world culture" whose anniversaries were celebrated this year: Ibsen, Mozart, Heine, and Dostoyevsky. The report mentions a speech by the poet Alexander (alias Avraham?—Ed.) Shlonsky.

A RUTH OPERA

Naomi, Orpah, Ruth, Boaz, and a Head Reaper are the principal characters of "Ruth," a new opera by Lennox Berkeley. It was first presented by the English Opera Group at London's Scala Theatre last week.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Atlas Israel. First Section. Survey Dept. — Mossad Bialik.

Aphaton, Phaedrus. Transl. J.E. Heller. Magnes Hebrew University Press.

Sefer Geula (1904-1954). Ed. Y. Pogravinsky. Geula Society, Tel Aviv.

Avi-Gil Sh., Giluyim veHidushim (Discoveries and Inventions), Amihai.

Gurvits Y. Naven Sh., Ma Asasper Layeled? (Stories and Poems for Children.) Amihai.

Kiryat Sefer. Bibliographical Quarterly. Vols. 31 No. 4. Magnes — Hebrew University Press.

Atidot. Youth Quarterly. Ed. Sh. Meltzer & B. Benshalom. Zionist Organization.

HaMuseum HaYami (Maritime Museum), Municipality, Haifa.

Malamat A., A New Babylonian Chronicle on the Campaigns of Nebuchadnezzar to Judah (Reprint).

FOREIGN

Bibalow H.U., The History of Israel's Postage Stamps. Twayne, New York.

Diamondstein B., Yockel the Melamed and other Poems. Tujunga, California.

Round the Bookshops

Pardners, these here booksellers are setting their pocket-book brands this week only on Westerns. If I were one of these here range bullies who are quick on the draw, I reckon I'd just go right out gunning for a few of these so-called books. But being a peaceable-minded cuss I guess I'll just drink my red-eye quietly in the corner and say that Will Henry's **The Raiders** (Bantam, 455 pr.) is a mighty fine piece of Western writing. This is not straight fiction, but a semi-biography dealing with the fabulous Jesse James. Will Henry debunks the Robin Hood legend which still makes the name of James seem glamorous in youthful ears; he emerges as a very repellent character indeed.

The same author's **The Fourth Horseman** (Bantam, 455 pr.) is also good, a gripper, although extremely difficult to follow. Sheriffs ride in and out, characters fluctuate, the wrong people get killed, everyone seems very stupid — perhaps this is just realism.

Dwight Bennett's **The Avenger** (Perma, 325 pr.) is a nester-lover who insists on justice for the underdog, but his career is somewhat tiresome. **The False Rider** by Max Brand (Pocket, 325 pr.) is altogether incredible but has some vigorous fighting. **The Road To Laramie** by Peter Field (Pocket, 325 pr.) must be one of the worst-written books I have ever had the misfortune to read. Yet I doubt whether it can stand up to the competition of Frank Yerby's **The Treasure of Pleasant Valley** (Pocket, 325 pr.). When I consider Field's poverty of style, I am inclined to give him the prize. On the other hand, Yerby has all that goofy religion, that treacly sentimentality, those nauseating philosophical reflections, those illogical efforts at characterization, no — I reckon Yerby's book is tops, he gets the gilded nugget for the book of the week most worth avoiding.

After all that moaning around the West, it is a relief to turn to the upper circles of the English aristocracy. Nancy Mitford, that witty Socialist scion of a famous English family, is responsible for **Noblesse Oblige** (Harper, IL3.900), a blow-by-blow description of the great U-battle. Miss Mitford divided the English people into U and non-U, the former being the aristocracy and the latter the scum, generally middle class. She outlined the main characteristics whereby the U's identify lesser breeds without the law. Writers like Graham Greene, stung to the ermine, attempted to answer her, with disastrous results to themselves. The book is a delight.

Not so, I fear, is H.L. Chase's **Anguish Languish** (Prentice Hall, IL2.535), a series of laboured and tedious alleged jokes. Save us from the new humour.

PHILIP GILLON

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 902
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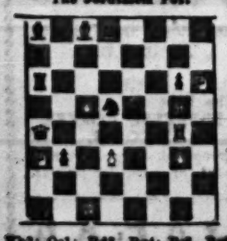

Kh2; Qc1; Rd3, Re4; Bc3, Be5; Ke3, Kh5; Pe5 d3, g2. (11)
Re5; Qa4; Ra6, Ra7; Ba1, Ba8; Kd5; Pa2, e3, e6. (10)
White mates in two

October 12, 1956

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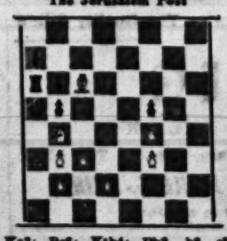

Ka3; Bc6; Kh4; Ph3, b5, c3, d2, f6, f4. (9)
Ke5; Ra8; Pa7, b4, b6, f5. (6)
Solution in four

Solutions, Problem No. 902 (Keins). 1.g3 thr. 2. Kte4+ K:e5 2.Bg7x; 1.—h:g3 2.Rd6 (thr. 2.Kte3+ K:e5 3.Rte4+ Kf4 4.Kth3x) 2...e:d6 3.Kte3+ K:e5 4.Bg7+ Kf4 5.Kth6+ K:e3 6.Bd4x. — Rudgmar, No. 118 (Gurvich): 1.Bd3+ Ke6 2.Kta7+ Kd6 3.Kte8+ Ke7 4.Ktc3! K:c6 5.Ktd4+ Kd6! 6.Rb2+ Ka7 7.Kte6+ Ka6 8.Rb6 Ra4 9.Kc3 (e1) R:a3 10.Kb1! Ra4 11.Kb2! Ra5 12.Kt:a5 K1:a5 13.R:a6+ and wins.

GAMES OF 12th OLYMPIAD

In the 7th round of the finals the U.S.S.R. met C.S.R. The latter unexpectedly suffered a heavy defeat, Filip being the only Czech player to draw with Botvinnik, while Pachman, Reshevsky and Fuderik lost to Smyslov, Keres and Bronstein.

Grandmaster Pachman, known as the author of an important work on openings, had prepared for his game with Smyslov an unexpected sharp variation sacrificing a piece already on the 9th move in order to launch an all-out attack. The position after the 18th move, with the kings on f8 and f6, is really remarkable:

GAME No. 870

White: Smyslov; Black: Pachman
1.e4 Kt6; 2.Kte2 e5; 3.d4 d5; 4.e:d5 e:d; 5.Bg5 d6; 6.c3 b:5; 7.Bb4 Bf5; 8.Q:3 Qb6?! 9.Q:f5 Q:b2; 10.Qe5+ Ke7; 11.Kt:d5+ c:d; 12.Qc1 Qb6+; 13.Ke2 Qb4+; 14.Kf3! Qd7; 15.B:f6+ K:f6; 16.e3 Qd5+; 17.Ke2 Bd6; 18.Qd1 g6; 19.Bd3 Qe6; 20.Rab1 Kte8; 21.R:b7 Rab8; 22.R:b8 R:b8; 23.Kte3 Kg7; 24.Qa4 Kte7; 25.Rb1 R:b1; 26.B:b1 Bb8; 27.Rc2 h5; 28.Qb5 Bc7; 29.b4 a6; 30.Q57, and Black resigned.

All those who deplore the results of our team in the Moscow Olympiad should consider the following facts: Sweden, always considered a chess magnate, went down from the 11th place in Amsterdam and the 7th in Helsinki to the 18th place in Moscow; Holland did even worse, dropping from the 9th in Amsterdam to the 19th place in Moscow; and Finland from 9th in Helsinki to 17th in Moscow.

In view of all the difficulties our masters had to put up with we should be satisfied with the mere fact of being amongst the top 12.

NEW CHESS CIRCLE

Café "Tamar" (Ahad Ha'am corner Shenkin) Tel Aviv, is reopened as from today. Chessplayers of all ranks are welcome. No entrance charge.

If you like your relaxations robust and your sports swift then the game to play or follow is ice hockey. I am supposing, of course, that there is ice available at least for part of the year.

Canada is the traditional home of the game and so ingrained is it into the national consciousness that the Canadian postal authorities have issued a handsome 5-cent stamp showing the country's No. 1 team gyrating into action.

Not until 1879 was an attempt made to draw up an all-embracing code to cover all of Canada. It is generally agreed that the first game under this code took place in Montreal and the teams were composed almost entirely of students from McGill University.

Site of the game was the St. Lawrence River, and canoe bumpers and branches were used to speed the puck over the ice. There were 15 players on each side. Since then, the number has been cut to six.

The stamp is perforated 12, printed by the recess process and costs 5d in London.—J.A.A.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

ISRAEL STAMPS IN HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM.—An "on-behalf-of-Israel" (or rather an "in-connection-with-Israel") Society that may be unique in the world, as far as this correspondent knows, is the Nederland-Israel Philatelic Society, which was established about a year ago, and already has over 100 members. The common link between the members—largely non-Jews—is that they are Dutch stamp collectors specially interested in Israel stamps.

The society even has its own news sheet, ably edited by Mr. E.H. Cohen of Tilburg, himself an ardent collector of Israel stamps, whose collection, if not complete, must not be very far from completion.

At a meeting held in Amsterdam last month, the members were addressed by Mr. E. Tolkowski of Antwerp, on "The State of Israel as reflected in its stamps," a lecture that was highly instructive particularly since the audience was largely non-Jewish.

H.R.

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Taxes are the source of corruption and emigration

Income Tax payable according to the law is excessive for all grades of taxpayers and the burden is absolutely intolerable for all those who earn only a little more than is required for minimum existence: professional workers, men of science and members of the free professions.

The Government wishes to take measures to prevent emigration. The reasons for emigration are not excessive liberty, but rather the existing tax laws. The remedy lies not in depriving the citizen of his freedom to leave but the revising of the tax law.

Persons earning over IL400 per month must pay 800 pruta and more in tax on each additional Pound earned. The natural reaction is to try to escape this high taxation. Emigration, which is causing a serious loss to the intellectual and professional strength of the State, is the direct result of the Income Tax Law.

Most people are linked too closely with the State to permit the tax collectors of the Histadrut Government to drive them out. But they too try to live and enjoy the fruits of their toil. As a result, they fall victims to various forms of moral "corruption." Some try to conceal a part of their income, others take some of their salaries in trips, gift automobiles and official residences.

They do not do this willingly. The Histadrut Government's income tax policy forces them to these acts. But this Government does not care if it destroys the people's morals. The only thing it seeks is a tremendous income to support its army of officials.

General Zionist Organization in Israel

Ministry of Education and Culture — Jewish Agency Absorption Department

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Information and Registration:

Jewish Agency: Tel Aviv, 49 Rehov Aliya
Haifa, Rehov Hanamal
Jerusalem, Ulpan Etzion-Haka'a

Defence Service Ordinance, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION EXAMINATIONS AND REGULAR SERVICE

By virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras 4(d) and 5(f) of the Defence Law, 1949, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation:

1. In this Order, "permanent resident" means a woman permanently residing under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel, and who was born between March 21, 1939 and September 13, 1939, both dates inclusive, excluding married women, mothers and expectant mothers.

Reporting for registration and examination to determine Health Category for Defence Service:

2. Every permanent resident is hereby ordered to report for registration and medical and other examinations in order to determine her category for defence service, at one of the places listed in Table A, between the hours 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the day listed in Table B opposite the first letter of her surname.

Title:

3. This Order will be called "Order for Defence Service (Call-up for Registration and Examination), 1956".

TABLE A.

1.	Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Rehov Bethlehem, corner Emek Harefaim.
2.	Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, No. 1 — 366 Street (near Noga Cinema), Jaffa.
3.	Haifa	Recruiting Office, 22 Rehov Y.L. Peretz.
4.	Petah Tikva	Recruiting Office, Shikun Ironi, Feja.
5.	Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Nazareth St., opp. Municipality.
6.	Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B.

Aleph	Sunday	October	14, 1956
Bet	Monday	October	15, 1956
Gimel	Tuesday	October	16, 1956
Dalet	Wednesday	October	17, 1956
Heh-Vav	Thursday	October	18, 1956
Zayin	Friday	October	19, 1956
Het-Tet	Sunday	October	21, 1956
Yud-Kaf	Monday	October	22, 1956
Lamed	Tuesday	October	23, 1956
Mem	Wednesday	October	24, 1956
Nun	Thursday	October	25, 1956
Samekh	Friday	October	26, 1956
Ayin-Peh	Sunday	October	28, 1956
Sadik	Monday	October	29, 1956
Kuf	Tuesday	October	30, 1956
Resh	Wednesday	October	31, 1956
Shin-Tav	Thursday	November	1, 1956

AHARON NIV,
Recruiting Officer

September 12, 1956.
Sefer Hahukim No. 1949, page 271; Sefer Hahukim No. 1952 page 242.